# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## THE TARIFF DID IT.

### *THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY'S DOWNFALL.*

### OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

**An Interview With President Cleveland—His Idea of the Cause of Defeat—Why Hill Led the Ticket.**

ON THE TRAIN NEAR WASHINGTON, November 8.—[Staff Correspondence.]—Now that the result is settled, it is natural that the democracy should ask "what did it." Nobody doubts that the answer is "the tariff." This becomes more apparent every day and even those who were most conspicious in forcing the democratic party to the adoption of the issue on which it was defeated have no hesitation in admitting it. The New York Times whose tariff reform intensity is of deeper root than even the Courier Journal, and which has been the foremost champion of the policy outlined in the president's fatal message, says editorially this morning:

> "In the history of the United States, but two presidents have defeated for re-election Martin Van Buren in 1840, and Grover Cleveland in 1888. Both defeats were incurred on commercial questions. Van Buren was defeated as a result of the panic of 1837, from the affects of which the country had not recovered at the close of his administration. Mr. Cleveland, on the other hand, has been defeated while the country is in a condition of great prosperity, from fear that that prosperity might be interrupted by the adoption of the reform in the tariff which he had recommended and his party had endeavored to effect."

The Herald, which most earnestly supported the Mills and Watterson policy after it had received the sanction of the president, in commenting on an editorial of its own of a year ago in which it was urged that it would be injudicious to allow Watterson and Carlisle to force the party into a tariff controversy before the presidential election, says:

> The gentlemen who shortly afterward took control of the democratic party then thought our caution the evidence of contemptible pusillanimity. The democrats were beaten mainly because they undertook in a presidential year to spring a question on the people about which they had avoided instructing the people in the previous years. That was to drill their recruits in the face of the enemy. It was this against which the Herald took the liberty to warn them a year ago and for this kindly warning we got only curses and impertinent rebuke.

The World, in applauding the president's courage in forcing the issue by sending to congress the famous message, says:

> This action may have been ill-timed as a matter of policy. We have said that we thought it was. But it was both right and courageous as a matter of principle. There is reason to believe that President Cleveland foresaw its possible consequences and yet did not shrink from them. If so, he has earned the honor due to those who have the courage of their convictions and the daring of their duty. Defeat does not discredit a man who would rather be right than be president.

The president himself admits that his defeat is the result of the issue which he forced, in the following interview with the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

**The President Interviewed.**

"You desire to learn, you say, to what issue I attribute our loss of New York. I answer frankly that I do not know. I should say"—and the president laughed quietly—"that it was mainly because the other party had the most votes. Your remark, when you first entered the room, indicates that you regard me as indifferent to the result. I am not indifferent. I look upon the situation from a practical and common sense standpoint. It is not a personal matter. It is not proper to speak of it either as my victory or as my defeat. It was a contest between two great parties battling for the supremacy of certain well defined principles. One party has won and the other has lost—that is all there is to it."

"Do you think, Mr. President, that Governor Hill acted in good faith toward you?"

"I have not the slightest doubt of Governor Hill's absolute good faith and honesty in the canvass. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt our kindly relations since we ran on the ticket together as governor and lieutenant-governor."

"I would like to inquire, Mr. President, how Mrs. Cleveland bears your defeat?"

"Oh, she feels about it just as I do. You know the defeat brings its compensations. We shall now have some time ourselves and can live more as other folks do."

"Shall you continue your residence at Oak View or return to Buffalo?" I asked.

"I haven't given that subject a thought, or shall I for the present. There is no hurry about it. My future movements are as yet wholly unsettled."

**Complexion of the Next Congress.**

As to the next congress, it is a matter of grave doubt if the democracy will hold its majority. The World this morning only claims six majority for the democrats and none of the the democratic papers claim over ten. On the other hand, the Tribune says the house will be republican by twenty-five majority, and Edward McPherson, secretary of the republican congressional committee claims it by seventeen. It will probably be several days before the matter is definitely settled. The indications now are that the republicans have captured the legislature of Mr. Bayard's state, and that for the first time Delaware will have a republican senator. Indeed, all this talk by some who are trying to cover their tracks, about democratic gains, is the veerest bosh. The democratic losses in Connecticut and New York are enormous. In the latter state the republicans double their majority in the legislature and show strongly increased majorities in the rural districts in which the democrats hoped to gain. There are democratic losses everywhere in the new England and middle states, with the exception of New Jersey, and the party about holds its own there. The effort of the Herald and the Times to lay in part the defeat of the president to Governor Hill meets with no sympathy among democrats and is recognized by everybody as being the prompting of pique. Hill worked manfully for the national ticket and even left his own race to take care of itself to speak in Indiana for Cleveland. In the counties where Hill's influence was greatest Cleveland received a heavily increased vote over his vote of four years ago. In commenting on Hill's lead of Cleveland in the state the World today says:

> The simple truth is that Governor Hill received in this city and Brooklyn and in the large towns throughout the state thousands of German republican votes on account of his firm stand against what they regard as "sumptuary legislation." In some districts in this city whole orginizations of Harrison Germans voted for Hill. Besides this many workingmen voted for Hill out of gratitude for his veto of the bill repealing the Saturday half holiday and for other acts in their interest. It is undeniable furthermore that Governor Hill received, by reason of his winning personal qualities and his aggressive democracy, a warm support from many voters who were indifferent towards President Cleveland. This is his good fortune not his fault. Governor Hill is a loyal democrat with all that this includes.

Already the talk is Hill for 1892, and while that's a long way ahead it may be just that way.

CLARK HOWELL.

## HILL'S EULOGISM OF GROVER.

**He Did His Duty and Should Have Been Re-Elected.**

ALBANY, November 8.—Governor Hill, in the course of a serenade this evening, said:

> Our success in the gubernatorial contest is marred by the shadow of national disaster. In common with every true democrat, I greatly regret THE DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND in the state and in the nation. He deserved better at the hands of the people of this country. Honestly, bravely and courageously he gallantly led his party in a great contest for tariff reform, and suffers defeat owing to false clamor, unjust prejudices, unfair representations and the gigantic and combined efforts of all the monopolists of the country. HE DID HIS DUTY, As he understood it, regardless of personal or political consideration and he should have been sustained by the taxpayers, consumers and the masses of the people whose true interests, he desires to subserve and whose rights he unselfishly endeavored to maintain. It is not now necessary or profitable to inquire whether the issue he so boldly made might not more wisely have been earlier presented or POSTPONED TO A LATER PERIOD. It is sufficient to say that he trusted the leaders of the democratic party. After a full and careful consideration of the whole subject, he deemed that the best and truest interests of the country required that the issue should be made at this crisis, and with that patriotic and deliberate conclusion when once reached, there should have been prompt acquiescence. The principle of tariff reform has only met with a temporary defeat. Sooner or later it will ultimately triumph in this country. President Cleveland and the democratic party were right and DESERVED TO SUCCEED. The argument was with us and two weeks' longer discussion would have given us the victory. Permit me to suggest that there must be no back track taken upon this question. The issue so courageously presented by President Cleveland in the interest of the whole people must not be abandoned. Our flag has been nailed to the mast and there it must remain. Temporary disaster must not be permitted to discourage us in our effort to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation. Temporary expedients will only endanger or postpone our final triumph Let us steadfastly adhere to the principles of tariff reform and the clouds that now obscure our path will soon pass away.
>
> The country has had the benefit of a wise, economical and able administration of public affairs, and people are satisfied with it. WE HAVE LOST POWER in the nation, not because of anything which had been done or omitted, but, among causes, of foolish and ungrounded fears.
>
> Concerning the future the people have been misled by the persistent, false statements and predictions of our adversaries. By a firm and steady adherence to the principles of our platform in this, THE HOUR OF DEFEAT, let us demonstrate to the country the greatness, grandness and consistency of the democratic party. That party was not born to die. It has survived greater defeats than the present one, and emerged stronger than before.

## THE NEXT CONGRESS.

**How It Will Stand—Other Political Notes of Interest.**

NEW YORK, November 8.—In regard to the congressional situation the Evening World says:

"Is congress, as well as the presidency, lost?"

As the belated returns from the congressional districts come in the complexion of the next house grows more and more doubtful. This is the most important and interesting of questions of the campaign yet undecided.

It is a possibility that the republicans may have control of the fifty-first congress. The democratic majority of eighteen is dwindling away. Several estimates made by the democrats in this city bring the margin down to two votes. The republicans are claiming that the full returns will give them the house. This is very improbable, but a distinct possibility. There have been some surprising republican gains.

Democratic St. Louis has elected three republican congressmen. The republicans make apparently well based claims to three gains in Michigan. But the democrats have gained in Virginia. New York's delegation is unchanged as to parties. The fact of the situation, is that there are enough districts yet uncertain to turn the house majority either way.

The Evening World says Chairman Brice, of the democratic national committee, concedes Harrison's election. The republicans carry California from 5,000 to 10,000, Indiana by 3,000 to 4,000; West Virginia is still in doubt. It will require an official count to decide the results.

Virginia is democratic.

The representation in the next congress will be very close. The indications are that the republicans will have a small majority.

Full unofficial returns from New York state place Harrison's plurality at 12,000; Hills, democratic governor, plurality will exceed this.

The Evening Post makes the electoral votes stand: Harrison 233, Cleveland 168, giving West Virginia to the democrats. The indications are that the republicans have majorities in the legislature of West Virginia and Delaware which give the party two additional United States senators.

## THE CHESTNUT OF 1886.

**Speaker Carlisle Supposed to Have Had His Tickets Printed Illegally.**

CINCINNATI, November 8.—A story is in circulation in Covington, Kentucky., that Speaker Carlisle is to be deprived of his certificate of election. The ground of this action is an alleged illegality of the ballots cast for him in Campbell and Kenton counties. It is assumed that if these are thrown out his majority in the district will be overcome The Kentucky law, it is said, requires that the ballot shall be plain white paper, with no distinguishing features, but the Carlisle ballets were printed on large sheets of perferated paper, so that when the tickets were torn apart, the perforations appeared on the edges and made them easily distinguished from other tickets.

## CHAIRMAN BARNUM SICK.

**He Retires to His New Haven Residence—Far From the Madding Crowd.**

NEW HAVEN, November 8.—W. H. Barnum, of the democratic national committee, is seriously ill at his home at Lime Rock. In answer to telephonic inquiry tonight it was learned that he was taken sick a week ago while in New York. He returned to his home Monday and his illness assumed a dangerous character. Tonight, however, his condition is slightly improved. Trouble was caused by overwork, resulting in nervous prostration.

**The Widow Butler Sheds Crocodile Tears.**

LOWELL, Mass., November 8.—At the republican jubilation meeting tonight General B. F. Butler said he rejoiced with those present over the victory, and they should be lenient with their democratic opponents, the masses of whom meant well but were not posted. He foreshadows the republican policy by claiming that the fourteenth amendment was being violated by an abridgement of the rights of the negro. The republican congress should see to it that representatives from the south should be abridged in proportion to the votes which are counted. He closed with a prediction that Mexico would be annexed to the country.

**A Close District.**

CHICAGO, November 8.—The official returns of St. Clair county, Ill., received here tonight reduce the plurality of Farmer, democratic candidate for congress, 121 votes. His plurality in the county is 229, and not, as reported unofficially last night, 350. This makes the district so close that only the official figures from the remaining counties can tell whether Farmer is elected or Baker, republican, who beat Morrison.

## OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

### *WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HIM BY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM.*

### A PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

**Dr. Wilson, Formerly a Resident of This City, Talks of General Harrison—Comment of the Indianapolis Press.**

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—[Staff Correspondence.]—The democrats of Indiana have at last given up the fight on the electoral ticket, but have held their own on congressmen and will return Hon. D. W. Voorhees to the United States senate.

While President-Elect Harrison is receiving the congratulations of his friends, the inevitable storm is brewing around him. The Denison hotel corridors are filled today, not by distinguished strangers from abroad, but by men bent after the spoils of office. Those men are cheering for Harrison now, but in a few months, when they find there are not offices enough to go around, they will be as loud in their imprecations upon him as the same crowd in the democratic party were upon Mr. Cleveland four years ago. In the meantime, those close to General Harrison have become aware that their utterances are likely to be regarded as the echoes of their chief, and have become somewhat chary of conversation. One of the closest friends and neighbors of General Harrison and who worked hard for his nomination, is Dr. Wilson, formerly of the Surgical Institute in Atlanta. Said Dr. Wilson today:

"I want my friends in Atlanta to know what kind of a man General Harrison is. He is clear-handed and free of all entanglements. When he becomes president he will recognize the fact that Georgia and South Carolina are as much parts of the union as Indiana and Illinois. He will bend to nothing for mere party purpose. I have had occasion to talk with him upon the situation in the south long before he thought of the nomination, and therefore I can speak for the honest sentiments of his heart.

"General Harrison will recognize the intelligence and virtue of either part of the country. He is aware of the peculiar circumstances in the south, which render politics there such a problem. If he cannot remedy he will not irritate. He evidently desires the elevation and full recognition of citizenship and the healing of wounds, and the promotion of harmony will be with him a labor of love. My residence in the south and knowledge of the noble character of her people makes it a pleasure for me to be able to convey these assurances to my friends there."

**Blaine and Harrison.**

There are already signs of trouble ahead in regard to the cabinet. The notice semi-officially conveyed to Mr. Blaine that the memory of his visit to Indiana was not fragrant, was aggravated this morning by the publication of extracts from the London newspapers in which General Harrison was spoken of contemptuously, and Mr. Blaine was hailed as the real head of the next government. General Harrison feels these taunts deeply, and though he is a man of cool judgment, there are times when he feels like asserting himself. A near friend of his said today:

"Wherever General Harrison sits, will be the head of the table."

This wish to assert his own individuality will force General Harrison to pass over Blaine, and select some other man for the premiership. The same will be true of the eastern wing generally. The bickering that is already taking shape between the triumphant western republicans, who pushed General Harrison through and the eastern republicans who delivered the goods will fan into a fierce flame. Dudley of the west, will be jealous of Quay of the east. Besides the testimony of all General Harrison's neighbors, as well as the record of his own life, show him to be a man above trading and corruption. Quay and his eastern gang are notoriously corrupt, and when they call upon General Harrison to bestow public office as the reward of corrupt service he is sure to kick vigorously unless he changes greatly. This much it can be said from possitive knowledge gained while here, that General Harrison's name will not be at the service of party leaders to use at will.

The Sentinel, the democratic organ of Indiana, when questioned as to the significance of the result, answered:

> "The significance of the result cannot be measured until an analysis of the popular vote is made. If Harrison has gained throughout the country in the same ratio as in the pivotal states, it must be accepted as a popular verdict against tariff reform and in face of the extreme protective policy advocated in the Chicago platform. Such a verdict, if it has been rendered, will certainly be reversed in the near future, because the logic of events will compel it. Speaking for the democrats of Indiana, we can say that they have no regrets that President Cleveland raised the tariff issue, even though it has resulted in democratic defeat. The democrats are absolutely right upon that question. Time will vindicate their action, and the great monopolists which have used their power to prevent a moderate and fair revision of the tariff will very soon have to submit to a sweeping measure of revenue reform—a measure that will sweep many of the worst of them out of existence.

**Harrison and the South.**

In a double leaded editorial headed "Harrison and the South," John C. New's paper, the Journal, says, speaking of the increased number of white men in that section who voted for Harrison:

> The really progessive men of the south, though perhaps calling themselves democrats, have no sympathy with free trade. They regard it as a menace to the prosperity of the south, and they are right. The interests of the south in this regard are identical with those of the north, except that the south is even more interested than the north in maintaining the policy of protection. The north would suffer less from free trade than the south would in proportion as it is stronger, richer and better able to stand commercial disaster. A considerable number of progressive southern men of the class described voted for General Harrison, and a much larger number desired his election. We have reason to believe that many who did not vote for him will not regret his election. We think we can assume that they will never have reason to do so. General Harrison is not merely a strong friend of the policy of protection to American industries, which the progressive people of the south desire to see maintained, but he is in all other respects a patriotic American statesman, large enough and broad enough to take the entire country in the scope of his vision and his efforts for its welfare. The Journal claims no authority to speak for the president-elect, but all who know him know that his administration will be actuated by the highest principles of justice and patriotism. The south as well as the north will find in him a firm friend and a wise and faithful guardian of its interests. We believe his election marks the dawn of a new era of good feeling between the north and south and the development of a new national sentiment based on a better understanding of our common interests.

Thus the expression of opinions give light on the future. Whether that future brings irritations or harm it, one fact stands out prominent, and that is that the democratic party has not yet reached the era when the fight for acknowledged and respected local self-government should be abandoned for the chimeras of political dreamers or the side-issues pushed forward by one ideal man.

P. J. MORAN.

## TENDERING CONGRATULATIONS.

**General Harrison Receiving Thousands of Messages.**

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—Except for a short walk yesterday, and this morning, General Harrison has not left his residence since he voted Tuesday. Just before dark a train load of enthusiastic people come in from Danville. They were mostly members of the first Lincoln club organized in the state, and the club hurried as soon as the result was assured, that they might be the first to congratulate the next president. A great many ladies braved the water to come with them. As the long procession filed through the streets the already excited populace went wild. The recognition of Danville friends by Indianapolis was followed by an exhibition of brotherly affection. With flags flying, men pushing, singing and shouting, drums, tin horns, brass bands and cannon, all uniting to make an indescribable medley, the Harrison residence was reached. The spokesman of the delegation Hon. Jno. J. Hill, said that all they wanted was to tender their congratulations and that no speech would be asked, and the general accompanied them to the front steps. For a time each member of the club made supreme endeavors to convey his individual congratulations, but finally quiet was restored and Mr. Hill delived a congratulatory address, saying that the people, after four years of search, had found the Keystone, whose loss has threatened the destruction of the whole fabric of government, and now that it is perfect, and the people are saved.

General Harrison shook hands with a few who insisted, and then bade a pleasant good night and retired. Apparently there is no interest in the election returns yet to come, no one cares to take time to read them. The fact that Geneal Harrison is elected, seems to be all the returns they seek. Arrangements for a large ratification meeting Saturday evening and night are in progress.

General Harrison began to receive congratulatory telegrams from New York and the east as early as 9 o'clock on election night, when the first meagre returns indicated his probable election. From that moment to the present writing telegrams and letters of congratulation have poured in upon him from every city in the union. The table in his library is piled with bundles of these telegrams, there being fully 5,000.

So long as there was a shadow of doubt resting upon the election General Harrison was not disposed to permit the publication of any congratulatory communications. The labor of assorting telegrams, which continue to arrive, was begun this evening. Among the number are the following:

Headquarters Indiana republican state committee, November 7.—General Benjamin Harrison: Your election is gratifying to your friends every where, especially since you were given the support of your own state. Personal expressions of congratulation are inadequate to an occasion so momentous to the American people and particularly the people of Indiana, your defeat would have stirred our feeling and brought home to you our sympathies, but your splendid victory commands our enthusiastic admiration. The republicans of Indiana hail your coming. We believe your administration will mark

FROM CHAIRMAN HUSTON.

an era of peace, prosperity and national development. In your hands the interest of both capitol and labor will be equally protected.

JAMES N. HUSTON.

FROM SILENT MAT.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The national committee is closing its headquarters, and its last act is to congratulate you and the country upon your election.

M. S. QUAY.

FROM THE MAN FROM MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., November 7.—Accept my sincere congratulations on your splendid victory, and your election opens a patriotic epoch in the history of the country.

JAS. G. BLAINE.

FROM SONATOR SHERMAN.

MANSFIELD, O., November 7.—Accept my hearty congratulations.

JOHN SHERMAN.

"HE'S ALL RIGHT."

DETROIT, Mich., November 8.—Accept my heartfelt congratulations upon your great victory. Michigan has given you nearly or quite twenty thousand plurality. God bless you.

R. A. ALGER.

AND BELVA TOO.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Please accept the congratulations of the candidate of the "Equal rights" party on your election.

BELVA LOCKWOOD.

FROM MR. ESTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—I most heartily congratulate you on your election and California is safe.

M. M. ESTES.

THURSTON'S CONGRATULATIONS.

OMAHA, November 8.—I congratulate the American people on their intelligent and patriotic choice of a chief executive.

J. M. THURSTON.

SENATOR FRYE.

LEWISTON, Me., November 8.—I congratulate the country on its deliverance and you as its deliverer.

WM. P. FRYE.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 8.—I greatly regret to say that at four this morning we admit Cleveland's plurality of 398 in Connecticut, my figures show that you will carry New York. Lord send it so. The governor's vote is close and republican legislature will be elected. Republican state ticket have gained two congressmen.

J. R. HAWLEY.

MENLO PARK, Cal., November 8—I congratulate you because you are a representative of the best American sentiment of the country, and through you it will find expression and support. I am personally greatly gratified because the entire Pacific coast gives you in all three of the states larger majorities then ever before given to a subcessful republican candidate.

LELAND STANFORD.

## SOCIALLY PEELESS.

**So Says Sunset Cox of the Recently Elected Vice-President.**

NEW YORK, November 8.—Congressman Cox, being interviewed tonight said:

"As to the election I sort of gave it up when the big republican parade occurred here last Saturday. It was stunning, unexampled, as a republican display in New York. Of course there was no lack of faith on the part of Governor Hill, Tammany kept faith and so did county as far as I know. Defection seems to be the trobule in Brooklyn. In other places perhaps, it was mugwumps. The truth is the Harrison campaign was well managed. He did not hurt it by his talks about soldiers, about protection or otherwise. He pleased his party, and Mr. Morton has acted in a dignified way. He was one of my colleagues on the foreign affairs commission years ago. I rejoice that since Judge Thurman or some other good democrat could not be vice-president, that my ex-colleague at home and abroad, who was peerless in his social qualities, has been elected."

**Anna Wants Her Money.**

NEW YORK, November 8.—Anna Dickinson, lecturer and actress, has begun suit in the supreme court against the republican national committee to recover $1,250 for services rendered during the campaign. She claims she was engaged in September to deliver thirty lectures in the west, and was to receive $125 for each lecture and her expenses. She has received $3,750, but claims it was also agreed that in the event of Harrison's election she was to receive $5,000. The complaint was served on Senator Quay and fellow-committeemen tonight.

**St. Louis Republican Congressional Gain.**

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The democratic state committee concede the defeat of Claridy, democrat, for congress in the tenth district. This makes a republican gain of three congressmen in the St. Louis district—Kinsey, republican, over Claridy, democrat, in the tenth; Niedringhaus, republican, over O'Neill, democrat, in the eighth; and Frank republican, over Castleman, democrat, in the ninth

**San Francisco's Vote.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—Late this afternoon the count has been completed in 140 precincts in this city out of a total of 176, and the result is as follows: Cleveland, 26,986; Harrison, 26,116.

**The Cabinet in Session.**

WASHINGTON, November 8.—All of the members of the cabinet except Secretary Vilas and Postmaster-General Dickinson attended the meeting, which lasted over two hours today.

## NO LONGER SOLID.

### *WEST VIRGINIA BIDS HER SISTERS FAREWELL,*

### AND JOINS HARRISON'S COLUMN.

**Indiana Goes Republican, But the Democrats Gain Two Congressmen—Returns From the Other States.**

WHEELING, W. Va., November 8.—Dispatches just received tonight from the capital of the state announce that the democratic state treasurer, Thompson, concedes West Virginia to the republicans by from four to seven hundred majority. This is simply a confirmation of steady republican gains that have been coming in today. The republican state committee here claim the state by a much larger majority. They claim to have at least three, and probably a solid delegation of four congressmen. They claim majorities for the electoral ticket, and a majority in the legislature.

The scene of republican enthusiasm in this city tonight is unprecedented. Thousands of people have crowded to see the bulletins in front of the Intelligencer office.

On every hand is heard the cry that the "Solid South" is broken at last by the vote of this state.

The latest returns show increasing republican gains, and it looks as if the republicans had carried the state. They claim the election of three out of four congressmen, viz: Atkinson in this district, Flick in the second and Smith in the fourth, and a majority on joint ballot in the legislature. The democrats do not admit loss of the state, but are feeling very anxious over the news.

LATER.—Dispatch just been received announcing the election of McGinnis (republican) in third congressional district. Republicans now claim all four districts and legislature.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., November 8.—Information reaches here that Jefferson county goes 1,500 democratic, Fayette, Mason, Putnam and Kanawha counties republican. Jackson, of fourth district, is elected congressman. Result in first district is doubtful. In third, Alderson (democratic) may pull through by small majority, as will Wilson (democratic), of second district. Republicans claim legislature, while democrats say they gain three, making, if true, majority on joint ballot of eleven. There was much scratching, and it is impossible to give anything strictly reliable except that state officers will be democrats.

## WE DIED HARD.

**The National Democratic Committee Concede the Election of Harrison.**

NEW YORK, November 8.—The campaign is at last ended in this city, and things are fast settling down to their normal condition. The various campaign headquarters have closed up, with the exception of the republican and democratic national executive committees. These will probably be abandoned today.

The national democratic committee have conceded for the first time the election of Harrison. They make this statement:

> When the national democratic committee claimed the state of New York on Tuesday evening by 10,000 to 15,000 majority, the figures of returns then received fully justified the estimate. Reports from New York city and from large communities in the interior of the state showed democratic gains, and the first reports from Brooklyn were to the effect that the majority there was 19,000. Telegraph wires were very crowded, and the transmission of the committee's bulletins to the west was delayed. There is evidently a misapprehension in some parts of the west as to the time at which a dispatch was sent. The particular dispatch referred to was one received in the west from the democratic committee claiming New York by 10,000 to 15,000 majority. When the dispatch was received out there it was wholly at variance with the returns from this state. The democratic committee says: "It was not intended to deceive anyone, and at the hour it was written the bulletins of some of the New York papers were giving the state to Cleveland by 8,000 plurality.

## A DEMOCRATIC GAIN

**Of Two Congressmen from the State of Indiana.**

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—From nearly complete returns from all congressional districts, it is believed the Indiana delegation in congress will stand: Democratic 8, republicans 5, an increase of two for the democrats. The following are believed to be elected: First district—Wm. F. Parrot, democratic; second—John H. O'Niell, democrat; third—J. B. Brown, democrat; fourth—W. S. Holman, democrat; fifth—George W. Cooper, democrat; sixth—Thomas W. Brown, republican; seventh, William D. Bynum, democrat; eighth, James Johnston, republican; nineth, J. B. Cheadle, republican; tenth, A. W. Dawens, republican; eleventh, A. N. Martin democrat; twelfth, C. A. McLellan, democrat; thirteenth, J. W. Hoyne, republican. The democratic gains are in the first, eleventh and twelfth congressional districts. Steele was defeated in the eleventh by only three hundred votes.

## INDIANA'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

**The Inspectors of Election in Session—The Vote to be Announced Today.**

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—Under the law of Indiana this is the day when the supervisors of elections convene in each county to canvas returns. The boards are consequently now in session throughout the entire state and it is thought that by a late hour tonight the vote of the state by counties will be obtainable although this is doubtful. The canvassing board for this (Marion) county is now in session in this city. They are reported to be having a lively time over the question as to whether County Clerk John E. Sullivan should act as reader for the board. At noon count was proceeding slowly.

## BUSINESS MEN'S OPINIONS

**Of the Change in Administration—A Hopeful Expression.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 8.—[Special.] One of the most remarkable results of the election of 1888 is the philosophical manner in which democratic defeat is taken here. The election of Harrison was like an earthquake shock to both republicans and democrats here. After the first shock, however, there was a rally. The republicans rejoiced openly and democrats braced up, and accepted the defeat philosophically. The News and Courier does not give up the fight. It says:

> "We have faith and we have hope, and in addition to this we have a superb confidence in Mr. Cleveland's luck."

The World attributes the democratic defeat to the tariff reform message of Mr. Cleveland, and to the attempt to pass the Mill's bill. Alluding to these it says:

> It was a political blunder of surpassing magnitude, chiefly in this that it created the false impression that the strictly agricultural interests of the south were attempting to dominate great industrial interests of the union, and on this and other open points leading, as they inevitably would up to the presidential election, furnishing an entire armory of possible weapons to our political opponents with which to contest the country in 1888. It is needless to say here that the Mills bill was a veritable stalking horse, to the support of which nothing but the party whip from the white house itself could bring the democratic majority to accept. Even with many squirms and contortions, the acuteness of the sufferings possibly aggravating by the knowledge that it would meet an adverse vote in the senate and accomplish nothing but mischief to the party.

This correspondent interviewed a number of bank presidents and other prominent democrats of the result of Harrison's election. The views of these are interesting.

Dr. Andrew Simonds, president of the First National bank, and one of the most successful financiers in the south, said:

"I have a profound respect for Mr. Cleveland as an honest patriot. He has made mistakes, probably, but to err is human. General Harrison could not ruin the south if he would and certainly would not if he could. Let the prosperous existence of any part of our country be imperilled. Both president and people will see that its constitutional rights are maintained. There can be no isolation of the interests and safety of any member of this republic from its other members. The suffering of one is the suffering of all. General Harrison's reputation has stood the test of this most virulent campaign of frauds, forged letters and mantraps. His public record is without a stain. What were intended to be strong charges made against him are to his credit and command the approval of fair-minded men. As an independent, self-reliant man no republican could be less objectionable to the south. The burdens of a war tariff will surely be lightened under his administration; labor and capital will both be protected. The country is safe."

George W. Williams, president of Carolina Savings bank, and who is known all over the United States in connection with the Daniel Hand incident, said:

"Financially, the country will not be damaged by the election of Harrison and Morton. The best banking system that we have ever had was established by the republican party. That party represents the wealth of the nation. It will not, therefore, be likely to do anything that will disturb or damage the financial interests of our common country. The colored people have prospered greatly under Mr. Cleveland's administration. They will, of course be gratified at the restoration of the republican party to power. While the whites would have been pleased at the re-election of Cleveland, they will have nothing to fear from a change in the administration. Many financiers, both north and south, think the democrats made a great mistake in depositing sixty millions of dollars in the banks without interest, thus advancing the price of government bonds the treasurer was authorized to purchase. It also has the tendency to lessen the bank circulation, as the banks received only $90 on the $100 government bonds deposited and paid a tax of one per cent. Under the new system the banks circulate on $110 on the $100 deposited and pay no tax on the deposit. This was undoubtedly bad financiering."

In business circles a similar feeling prevails, the only fear being that the republican administration may attempt to restore negro rule in the south, an event which all business men agree will paralyze the country and bring ruin upon the growing south. The politicians are devoting their time and attention to figuring out who knifed Cleveland in New York. The Tammany adherents accuse Hewitt and the county adherents Grant, of using the knife. The negroes take the matter joyfully. For the past two days they have been hanging around the bulletin boards day and night, awaiting the result. Up to this time they have made no public demonstration.

**ARKANSAS.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 8.—Returns received late last night assured the election of a straight democratic delegation to congress. Breckinridge's majority in the second district is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500. Cleveland carried the state by over 20,000.

**COLORADO.**

DENVER, Col., November 8.—Returns from the outside are coming in exceedingly slow. The republicans today claim the state by 13,875 majority, which, if correct, is a republican gain over Blaine's majority in 1884 of 5,000. The republicans also claim every member in the lower house and twenty out of twenty-six members of the senate.

**DELAWARE.**

WILMINGTON, November 8.—The Every Evening special from Georgetown says: The official count just completed shows the election of the entire republican ticket in Sussex by majorities ranging from forty to 426. This makes the next legislature stand sixteen republicans to fourteen democrats, insuring the election of a republican successor to Senator Saulsbury whose term expires next March.

Cleveland's plurality in the state is 3,441. Congressman Penington (democratic) is re-elected by over 3,450 plurality. The next legislature will stand: Senate, democrats 7, republicans 2; house, democrats 7, republicans 14; giving the republicans majority of two on joint ballot.

**FLORIDA.**

Alachua county gives 250 democratic majority, a democratic gain of 604; Bradford county gives a democratic majority of 655; Putnam county goes republican; Hillsboro, Cleveland 1,000, Fleming 1,140, a gain of 90; Clay county, a democratic majority of 75 for Cleveland, Fleming, 95; Citrus county, democratic majority 500; Pasco county, democratic majority 585; these two counties were cut off of Hernando. These three counties show a gain over old Hernando of 400. Florida has gone democratic by over 13,000 majority and elects both democratic congressmen.

**GEORGIA.**

EARLY COUNTY.

BLAKELY, Ga., November 8.—[Special.]—Early county's probable majority for the democratic, national and congressional ticket will be 200. The negroes who had been supplied with republican tickets, of which the democrats had no intimation until the morning of the election, voted almost solid for the republican electors, and for B. F. Brimberry for congress, against Hon. H. G. Turner. The negroes kept the secret well. Too much apathy on the part of democrats accounts for our small majority.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

PERRY, Ga., November 8.—[Special.]—The consolidated vote of Houston county shows: C. F. Crisp, 943; P. O. Gibson, 436; Crisp's majority, 507. Cleveland electors, 949; Harrison electors, 466, except J. T. Denning, who received only two votes. Election quiet. Total vote, 1,416.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

LINCOLNTON, Ga., November 8.—[Special.] The election at this precinct was quiet. One hundred and forty-six votes were polled, of which the Cleveland electors received 145 and Fisk one. Barnes, for congress, received 146 votes.

POLK COUNTY.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., November 8.—[Special.] Official vote of Polk county is as follows: Cleveland, 587; Cleveland's majority, 138; Harrison, 450; Clements, 581; Clements's majority, 133; Hargrove, 448; Fisk, 27.

MACON COUNTY.

OGLETHORPE, Ga., November 8.—[Special.] The official returns for this county show a plurality for the democratic electors of 362 votes. Crisp's majority over Gibson, republican, is 378.

CARROLL COUNTY.

CARROLLTON, Ga., November 8.—[Special.] Carroll county gave Grimes 1,400 majority. A little more for Cleveland.

JONES COUNTY.

The consolidated vote of Jones county is: Cleveland, 531; Harrison, 443; Blount, for congress, 539.

LUMPKIN COUNTY.

DAHLONEGA, November 7.—[Special.]—Lumpkin county gives Cleveland 442, Harrison 318, Pickett 421, Candler 403. Three precincts thrown out leave Candler 372, Pickett 358.

**ILLINOIS.**

CHICAGO, November 8.—It will probably require an official canvass to decide whether Cook county, including the city of Chicago, is democratic or republican. According to the figures of the Tribune, it gave Harrison a plurality of 497. According to the Inter-Ocean, it gave him 790 plurality, while the Times and Daily News figure a plurality for Cleveland—the former of 857, and the latter 564.

**INDIANA.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 8.—Seven hundred precincts out of 1806, give Harrison 110,693; Cleveland 101,460. The same precincts in 1884, gave Blaine 101,031, Cleveland 96,651 net, repub-

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lican gain of 5,053, over 1884. Jasper county complete gives net republican gain of 232. Owen county, from a reliable estimate of both parties, give a net republican gain of 171; Jennings county, net republican gain 193; Warren county, net republican gain 11; Shelby, net republican loss 14: Newton county, complete net republican gain nine.

The returns from eighty counties in Indiana, partly official, show Harrison's plurality 1,936. The counties to be heard from gave Blaine a plurality of 154 in 1884.

### MISSOURI.

St. Louis, November 8.—The state democratic committee has complete returns from thirty-six out of the 114 counties of the state outside of St. Louis, which give Francis, democrat, for governor 1,736 majority over Kimball, republican. In the same counties in 1884, Marmaduke, democrat, had 13,785 plurality over Ford, republican. The net gain for Francis is 3,582. Unofficial reports from nearly all the remaining counties gave Francis an equal ratio of gain with losses in about ten counties, and the committee claims his plurality will not be less than 16,000. The republican committee does not concede the election of Francis, but claim Kimball has an equal chance to win. The committee decline to give figures until the official returns are received.

Cincinnati, November 8.—Returns from Ohio continue to show nearly the same ratio of democratic gain over Foraker's last year, when he had a plurality of something over 23,000. Indications point to a reduced plurality for Harrison. Some experts estimate it at 13,000 to 15,000. Republican congressmen are elected in the first, second, third, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first, making fifteen. Democrats are elected in the fourth, fifth, tenth, thirteenth and sixteenth, making five. The sixth is in doubt, both sides claiming the election.

Complete returns from 80 of the 114 counties in the state, and partial returns and advices from the remainder, show that Cleveland's plurality will be about 25,000 and that of Frances for governor about 9,000. St. Louis complete gives Cleveland 25,641, Harrison 31,919, Frances 23,567, Kimball 33,636.

### MARYLAND.

Baltimore, November 8.—The contest in the fifth congressional district of Maryland has not yet been settled. The Sun figures that Compton, democrat, has been elected by the slim plurality of three, while the American is equally positive that Mudd, republican, has received a plurality of one. Charges of intimidating voters have been made against the democrats in Arundel county, and it now looks as though the final settlement will have to be made by congress, though official returns from the lower counties may make a material change in the figures.

### MICHIGAN.

Detroit, November 8.—Harrison's plurality in Michigan will reach 22,000 against 3,308 for Blaine in 1884. This surprisingly large gain is undoubtedly due to the return of greenbackers to the old party lines. Four years ago the fusion vote of the state was 189,361, the straight democratic vote being 149,835, and the greenback vote 41,490. The combined greenback and union labor vote of last Tuesday will not exceed 8,000. Comparatively few counties have made returns on the prohibition vote, but the St John vote of 18,453 has been reduced nearly one-half. Luce, the republican candidate for governor, will have a plurality of about 13,500. He was bitterly opposed by the liquor men and ran behind in all the large cities. In this, Wayne county, Cleveland's plurality is 4,494, while that of Burt, democrat, for governor is 9,638. In the country, however, Luce more than held his own. The republicans have carried eight of the congressional districts. The democrats have carried the second and the tenth is still in doubt, a republican gain of two. The republicans will have a majority in the legislature of thirty-five on joint ballot.

### NEW YORK.

New York, November 8.—The Evening World says:

Chairman Brice, of the democratic national executive committee, concedes the election of General Harrison. Captain McClellan, chairman of the campaign committee, was the only member of the national committee at headquarters this morning, and he made the authoritative announcement of Chairman Brice's concession of a republican victory.

The World puts California and Indiana on the republican calendar, and gives Harrison 233 votes in the electoral college.

### NEVADA.

San Francisco, November 8.—Forty-two precincts in the state of Nevada out of 172 give Harrison 3,147; Cleveland, 2,534. Three of the precincts given are incomplete, and we give count only up to 2 a. m. Forty-two precincts above mentioned, in 1884 gave Blaine 3,166; Cleveland, 2,534. The returns from thirty-five precincts in Nevada give Cassidy (democratic) 1,683, and Bartine (republican), for congress, 1,984.

Returns from Nevada as far as counted give Harrison 4,443; Cleveland, 3,132, Congress: The returns as far as counted give Bartine, republican, 4,115 and Cassaday, democratic, 3,143.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, November 8.—The democratic majority in this state is about 15,000. The election of Johnston, democrat, in the ninth district, and Morehead, democrat, in the fifth district, are in doubt. Simmons in the second district is also in doubt.

The composition of the state legislature is tonight carefully figured to be as follows: House—Democrats, 74; republicans, 29; independents, 1; doubtful, 16. Senate—Democrats, 34; republicans, 9; doubtful, 1. There was much excitement all day at Durham, with threats of a riot. The town was guarded all day. This evening a telegram from there said there were grave fears of trouble tonight. Troops were on duty all last night. The State Chronicle tonight gives Fowle's majority as 15,863, basing its calculation upon official votes and otherwise on best information.

Raleigh, N. C., November 8.—[Special.]—Hamilton G. Evart, republican, is elected to congress from the ninth district by 150 majority over Johnston, democrat. There are yet no official returns from the first, second or fifth districts.

### OREGON.

Portland, November 8.—More than three-fourths of the full returns have been received from Oregon. The vote has increased nearly ten per cent over that of last June, and the republican majority has increased in just about the same proportion. The vote of the state is nearly 60,000, and the republican majority fully 8,000.

In Washington territory, Allen, republican, is elected to congress by not less than 5,000 majority. This is a republican gain of over 7,000 since 1886. The legislature in both branches is republican.

### OHIO.

Columbus, O., November 8—The democratic state committee, on the returns received by them up to midnight from sixty six counties, claim a gain of over 6,000, leaving a republican plurality of about 17,000. Some of the strongest democratic counties have not yet been heard from. They concede the election of Morey, republican, in the seventh congressional district, and still claim the election of Saltzbar, democrat, in the sixth. The republicans claim a plurality of 20,222 on the national ticket. No figures are given on state officers.

### TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, November 8.—Evans, republican, has been elected to congress by nearly three hundred majority. He is the first republican from this district in sixteen years. It is said that his election will be contested on the ground that the result was secured by the votes of non-resident negroes.

### WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, November 7.—The returns are coming in slower and in a less satisfactory shape in Wisconsin than four years ago, but enough are in to make certain that the state has gone for Harrison by at least 18,000 majority and probably 21,000. Chairman Ushur, of the democratic committee concedes the state to the republicans by Blaine's plurality in 1884, which was 14,500. The legislature is overwhelmingly republican, there being a republican majority on joint ballot of over fifty out of a vote of 133. Of nine congressmen voted for in this state seven are republicans and two democrats. The democrats reclaimed the second district which was represented by a republican for the first time in its history, and the republicans have offset this loss by a gain in the fourth (Milwaukee) district, represented by union labor.

The congressmen elect are: First district, Caswell, republican; second, Barwig, democrat: third, Lafollette, republican; fourth, Van Schaick, republican; fifth, Brickner, democrat; sixth, Clark, republican; seventh, Thomas, republican; eighth, Haughen, republican; ninth, McCord, republican.

## THE WHEELS TURN,

### *AND THE AUGUSTA NATIONAL EXPOSITION BEGINS.*

### A Fine Day and a Large Crowd—Addresses by Governor Gordon and Colonel Black—A Happy City.

Augusta, Ga., November 8.—The Augusta national exposition opened today under the most auspicious condition. The weather was perfect and the attendance large, and the exhibits are nearly all in place, and by Monday everything will be complete. The exposition building has floor spaces of seven acres and is nine hundred feet long by one thousand wide, with three cross sections, respectively, two hundred, three hundred and four thousand feet deep, and besides space for exhibits, it accommodates 15,000 visitors, and has over two miles of frontage on aisles.

The music at the opening exercises was furnished by Cappa's New York Seventh regiment band and a chorus of several hundred local singers. An oration was delivered by Hon. J. C.C. Black, the leading lawyer of Augusta. In the course of his address, he called attention to the fact that Augusta had water power equal to 4,000 horse power; that her factories turn two hundred thousand spindles and employ 5,000 hands; that they pay one million dollars in annual wages and that there products reaches $5,000,000. He said the property of Georgia had increased in the last ten years $103,000,000 exclusive of railroad property; while the railroad property had increased $20,000,000 or 212 per cent. Property owned by colored people, he said, was in round numbers, $10,000,000, an increase in ten years of 85 per cent.

Governor Gordon, who also spoke, said this auspicious opening means that this southern land of ours is taking a departure from the old-beaten track in the right direction and at the right time. It means that we are extending in every direction, and that new fields of developments are inviting to our midst industrious, enterprising and honest people from every section of our common country, We extend a cordial welcome to our countrymen from every section, regardless of their political faith.

At the conclusion of the addresses, Mrs. Gordon, wife of the governor, touched an electric key, which started the engines and set the machinery in motion.

Augusta is happy over the exposition's opening. Ten thousand people were on the grounds today, and everybody was pleased. Experienced exposition men declare it the most auspicious opening of any exposition they ever knew.

Governor Gordon's speech today was a gem. It was impromptu and did not occupy five minutes, but it had a royal ring about it, and everybody speaks in high terms of it. When he was called out and advanced to the front of the stage the applause and cheering was so long continued that he had to stand for several minutes before he could begin.

Mrs. Gordon was handsomely attired and looking splendidly. She occupied a prominent seat on the front of the platform by the side of a table, on the top of which was the electric key which started up the machinery at her touch.

As she rose and placed her finger on the electric button she was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. Immediately the steam whistles screamed in unison, the wheels began to turn and cannon boomed outside of the building. At the conclusion of the exercises Governor and Mrs. Gordon enjoyed a handsome spread in the exposition restaurant as the guests of the exposition officers.

Tonight General and Mrs. Gordon were guests at the home of Hon. Patrick Walsh, where an informal reception was tendered them. They left at 11:30 o'clock for Atlanta, Governor Gordon being obliged to return on account of the opening of the legislative session. He and Mrs. Gordon will return for governor's day and for the military encampment, at which Governor Gordon will be one of the honorary officers and guests.

Tomorrow will be press day, and the management will devote the day to showing local and visiting newspaper men the various features of the exposition. Saturday will be governor's day, and Monday will begin the great military encampment and prize drills. The weather was fair all day, but it is raining tonight.

### THE STATE FAIR.

### Farmers' Day Draws a Very Large Crowd—Addresses Made.

Macon, Ga., November 8.—[Special.]—The farmers captured the state fair today and made a great success of it. This was known on the programme as farmers' day, and the horny-handed sons of toil were present in great numbers. They came with their families and saw all the sights and were delighted and entertained. They especially admired the agricultural display, which is pronounced by everybody the most magnificient exhibit of the kind ever seen in the south. The Farmers' Alliance and the Georgia State Grange were largely represented at the fair, and not one of their members had aught but the most complimentary words about the agricultural, live stock and poultry display. These features are certainly elaborate and beautiful. Many of the farmers said they had no idea Georgia soil could yield as large and handsome products as are on exhibition.

It was expected that the Hon. R. H. Jackson, president of the state alliance, would be present and deliver an address, but he was absent from some cause.

The attendance at the fair today was surely immense. Though the weather was very unfavorable and rain fell off and on during the day, it seemed to have no appreciable effect in dampening the ardor and enthusiasm of the people and they thronged the park in larger numbers than known at any state fair in many years. And all were delighted with what they saw at the great exhibition. The art and needlework departments appeared to splendid advantage today and hundreds were always found viewing the display exhibited there. The incoming trains were literally packed this morning and quite a crowd arrived this afternoon, despite the fact that the elements were so unfavorable. The attendance will no doubt be quite large tomorrow, which is Atlanta, Rome and Savannah day. Among those expected to spend tomorrow is the Hon. John Temple Graves, of Rome, state at large elector.

**Confederate Reunion.**

Among the pleasureable features appointed for tomorrow is the reunion of the 20th Georgia regiment and Toombs and Benning's brigades. Quite a number of the old veterans have already arrived, and a great many will come in tonight and on the early morning trains. The veterans will be met by a committee of the agricultural society tomorrow morning at the Hotel Lanier and escorted to the park, where the reunion will be held.

Saturday will be childrens' day, and each child is expected to bring a flower, and then when the award is made to the county winning the first prize for the best county display, the flowers will be given by the children to that county.

### Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Fort Gaines, Ga., November 8.—[Special.]—Rev. S. R. Weaver, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of our county died yesterday after a painful illness of many weeks.

The Bethal association has just closed its session in our town. Hon. John T. Clarke of Cuthbert, Ga., was chosen moderator and presided with marked ability. The representation was large and made a very favorable impression upon the town. The next session will be held at Salem, Calhoun, county.

### The Foreign Press.

London, November 8.—The Globe says: President Cleveland has not gained anything by fussing with the fisheres question or by his brusque, rude treatment of Lord Sackville. It is satisfactory to find that even in America weather-cock policy is not always profitable. Their defeat is a heavy blow to the democrats. It may help to compensate Blaine for his previous failure, as he will probably become secretary of state. Blaine may not be able to revive his remarkable foreign policy which helped to create distrust and promote his defeat, but his alliance or understanding with the Irish element may not tend to soften his conduct in international affairs.

D. Lothrop Compans, Boston, publish two thousand illustrated books and five magazines for the family. They mail a beautiful illustrated Book Bulletin on application to any address.

## *YESTERDAY IN GEORGIA.*

***Macon:*** The through freight train for Savannah which was scheduled to leave Macon yesterday at 11:20 met with an accident before it had left the city while running along the track between Walnut and Ocemulgee streets, Near the river bridge one of the cars jumped the track and three box cars loaded with cotton were thrown down an embankment fifty feet high and were badly wrecked. They tore from their trucks before taking their long tumble. No one was hurt.

The negroes complain that they were treated unfairly by the liquor democrats in the presidential election Tuesday, and prevented from voting at the court house precinct, and have resolved hereafter to vote solidly with the prohibitionists in all local elections. This has caused some little excitement.

Bibb county grand jury found true bills against the wheel of fortune men at the fair grounds.

"A Pair of Kids" was played at the Academy of Music last night.

Mrs. Hataway has been adjudged a lunatic, and sent to the asylum.

A charter has been granted to the "Young Men's Saving and Loan association."

The republicans are making extensive arrangements to have a great torchlight procession.

***Rome:*** Political excitement has about subsided except with the negro element, who are arranging a jollification and torchlight procession in celebration of Harrison's victory for the latter part of the week.

Business has been resumed, and the principal thoroughfares have again assumed their usual appearance of bustle and activity.

Harrison's election is generally conceded here, except by a few hopeful democrats who still believe that Cleveland's phenominal luck will pull him through in spite of all present indications.

Much speculation is indulged in as to who will be Postmaster W. H. Adkins's republican successor. Mr. Adkins's administration has given such general satisfaction, and under his management the service has been so much improved that it will take thoroughly partisan influence to supplant him.

### Events Recorded By the Georgia Press.

***A Marion County Murder:*** The Americus Republican says that a convict murdered another at the Marion county camp last week by striking him on the head with the root of a tree. The murderer was jailed.

***Americus:*** The Americus city council went 'possum hunting in a body the other night and brought home one of the marsupials.

***Athens:*** Belgian blocks are being laid on Broad street hill.

***Dawson:*** The building committee asks for bids for a new Baptist church to be built of wood, 35x6 feet.

***Forsyth, Ga.:*** A charter for the Forsyth Manufacturing company was granted at the Monroe superior court last week. The new concern will erect a cotton factory.

***Augusta:*** The Evening News says: "All the bustle and preparation for the exposition does not stay the romantic inclination of the young people, however, and Augusta records another surprise in the shape of a runaway match. Last afternoon the rumor flew through the city that Mr. Tom Garrett and Miss Minnie Miller had married in haste and were on their way for a northern bridal trip. The report proved to be true, for the young couple had repaired to the residence of Rev. C. S. Lucas, who performed the ceremony. They were accompanied by Mr. Hugh McLaws and Miss Lizzie Platt, and after the ceremony the young couple boarded the northern train. All this was very romantic and unknown to the parents of either party. The young people have been sweethearts since childhood, and their youth was the only objection to their marriage."

***Appling's Tragedy:*** The Baxley Banner says. It has been noised around that the negroes in this vicinity were to rise and take Lothair by force on Saturday night last. A party of young men got drunk on that night and went to Mr. Ben Mims's house with guns and pistols and began shooting and cursing. Mr. Mims became frightened, supposing they were the negroes, and with his family made his escape through the back yard in the direction of Thomas Spivey's, where he thought he would be safe.

Mr. Spivey heard the shooting and loud cursing and thought the negroes were trying to take the town. He got out of bed, loaded his gun, and stood in the chimney corner at the end of his house to await the attack of the negroes, as he thought. Just at that time he saw Mr. Mims and family, and thinking they were the negroes shot Mr. Mims down, nine buckshots taking effect in his body. He lived only a short time.

### SAYINGS OF THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

Editor Gibson, of the Augusta News, rises to remark: "A man who goes into politics as a business, and becomes a candidate, should leave his money at home with his old business and his character, if he ever wants them again."

The season of fish stories had hardly come to a close before the Hawkinsville News told this snake tale: "Mr. and Mrs. Sam P. Jones, of the Mud Valley district, Lowndes county, Georgia, some time since noticed that strange noises and movements proceeded from the mattress upon which they nightly reposed. They cut open the bed, and to their horror discovered that it was inhabited by four rattlesnakes, two of which were well grown and two were small ones. It is supposed that the snakes crawled in the moss, of which the mattress was composed, when it was being sunned. The mystery is what the snakes found to eat in their novel home."

But the Munchausan of the Athens Graphic dwells on larger subjects. He says:

"An ox belonging to Colonel C. C. Duncan, of Houston county, while grazing in a field near Big Indian creek, was a little surprised when an alligator caught hold of its tail. Then ensued a rough and tumble scuffle, which ended only when the ox's tail was bitten off by the alligator. The reptile returned to the water and the ox scampered off over the plantation bellowing at every jump."

### United Ireland's Opinion.

Dublin, November 8.—United Ireland expresses indifference at the result of the presidential election in the United States, as, it says, it has friends in both camps. Harrison, the paper thinks, owes his election to the Sackville affair, as the Irish voters suspected President Cleveland of being friendly with Lord Salisbury. While it is flattering to the Irish to be able to turn the scale in such a contest, the fact is also regretable, as it is also humiliating and menacing to America. The Irish vote exists as a separate and menacing factor in American politics because the fact that Ireland is without home rule rankles as a spear-head in the relations between the English-speaking races. It would be cheap for America to establish home rule in Ireland, even at the cost of war with Great Britain, We need not comment upon the value to England of a settlement of the Irish question.

### He Created a Sensation.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 8.—[Special.]—A genuine sensation was created in this city this evening when W. W. Thomas, who only arrived in Chattanooga yesterday, went to police headquarters and gave himself up as one of the murderers of Colonel W. A. McWilliams, who was killed at Jacksonville, Fla., thirteen months ago. Thomas stated to the officer that his roommate, George Bangs, fired the fatal shot, but he was with him when the shooting was done. The coroner's jury exhonorated the two men, but they were afterwards indicted by the grand jury. Thomas will be sent to Jacksonville tomorrow for trial. He has a wife and child living in Virginia.

### The Fever Report.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 8.—Dr. Neal Mitchell, president of the board of health, reports 25 new cases of yellow fever today, for 24 hours ending 6 p. m. There were 3 deaths—Mamie Green (colored), Railroad avenue; Dr. F. H. Carver, north Springfield; and a child of Mr. Oliver in Brooklyn. Of 25 cases, 5 were white, and 20 colored. Total cases 4,416, total deaths 373.

### Methodist Episcopal Bishops.

Boston, November 8.—The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church began their semi-annual session this morning in this city. The Episcopal board is made up of ten members. Two of these bishops—Taylor and Thoburn—are missionary bishops, and have jurisdiction and authority, one in Africa and the other in India. They are not present.

### Fire in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 8.—Early this morning the upper story of the building occupied by the wholesale grocery house of Jacob Weilaner was gutted by fire. The loss, which was caused mainly by water, is fully $100,000; fully insured. Three firemen narrowly escaped death by suffocation.

## TO HAVE A RECEIVER.

### The Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama to Go into the Hands of a Receiver.

The decision of Judge Marshall J. Clarke, putting the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad into the hands of a receiver, is an important one.

The history of the litigation which has led up to this result dates from July, 1887. At that time General E. P. Alexander, as president of the Central railroad and as trustee for the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama, filed a bill in Spalding superior court to foreclose a mortgage given to secure the bondholders of the latter road. The amount named in this bill was $500,000. General Alexander was at this time president of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama company.

Some time after this date, Colonel W. H. Searcy and others, constituting a minority of the stockholders in the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama, filed a bill in the Spalding superior court, the object of which was to enjoin the other bill and allow time to present a defense against the foreclosure asked for. The minority also sought to have the Central railroad included in the record, on the ground that that company, contrary to the provisions of its charter, had come to own about seven-tenths of the stock.

After a hearing of the case, which occupied five days, Judge Marshall Clarke has rendered the following decision:

The bill to foreclose is hereby enjoined, and the stockholders permitted to set up a defense in the matter at issue. A receiver will be appointed, who will operate the road under the direction of the court until the rights of the parties shall be permanently established.

The decision as it will be handed down by Judge Clarke denies the right of the Central company, under its charter, to own stock in the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama road.

The greater portion of the stock in that road, now held by the Central company, was taken in exchange for money advanced by them to pay for the construction of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama.

Judge Clarke has made no appointment of a receiver, and has announced a delay in that matter until the parties in interest shall have conferred and agreed upon a suitable representative.

The case will go to the supreme court for review and final decision.

### He Wanted Authority.

On a crowded passenger train on the East Tennessee, Wednesday, a drunken man insulted the wife of a passenger. The husband went to the conductor and reported the affair. The conductor remarked that if he was in the husband's place he wouldn't say anything to the conductor if a man insulted his wife. "That's the idea, captain," said the husband, "I just wanted you to say something like that and then keep out of this coach for a few minutes." The conductor did as requested and that drunken man got a drubbing that he will probably remember.

### A Youthful Traveler.

Miss Sallie K. Allen, ten years of age, is a youthful and successful traveler. She came to Atlanta from her home in Littleton, N. C., bought her ticket via the Georgia Pacific and started, alone and unattended, on a trip to El Paso, Texas. She is bright and pretty and will certainly find friends on this long and tiresome trip. At El Paso, Texas, she will meet her father, who is a wealthy miner, and will go with him to her new home at San Maical, New Mexico.

### Brief Mention.

The reported earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the fourth week of October are $443,260, a decrease of $55,361 from the earnings of the same period of 1887. The decrease in the earnings of this road for the month of October is $105,183.

Fred D. Bush, of the Louisville and Nashville, is out of the city on a business trip.

The travel to all points except Macon was very light yesterday.

The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship association is in session in New York.

Charles B. Walker, of the Western and Atlantic, and Captain J. H. Latimer, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, returned from a successful trip to the Carolinas last night. They report great excitement over the result of the national election.

There will be a change of schedule on the Atlanta and West Point next Sunday. Train No. 50, which now leaves Atlanta at 1:55 p. m., will leave at 1:40 p. m.

F. W. Angier, assistant-general passenger agent of the Brunswick and Western, is in the city.

O. G. Parsley, general agent for the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham has gone to Savannah on a business trip.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., general agent of the Atlanta and West Point, is out of the city on business for his road.

Now that the election is over and a president successfully elected, a prediction that business of all kinds will increase is in order. Passenger traffic has been very light for the past sixty days and there is big room for improvement in this branch of railroad business.

### An Accident on the New York Central.

Newburg, N. Y., November 8.—At 10 o'clock this morning, when the Rochester express on the Hudson River railroad was stopping at Fishkill depot, a freight train came along from the south and dashed into the rear of the passenger train. The engineer and passengers of the express train saw the freight train coming and the engineer started his train, and the passengers either jumped or braced themselves to receive a shock. The collision occurred 50 yards above the station. The rear end of the last passenger coach was smashed and all windows in the car broken. The engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped before the collision. Mrs. Edward S. Shivel, of St. Johns, N. B., jumped from the car and fell, alighting on her head, fracturing her skull and died within an hour. A lady member of the "Hearts of Oak" company and child, which she carried in her arms, were knocked down by men jumping on them from the rear platform.

### Dashed to Death.

New York, November 7.—William Baer jumped on an elevated train tonight after the gates were closed. He hung until some distance beyond the station, meanwhile asking gateman to open the gate, then lost his grip and was dashed to the street and instantly killed.

J. T. Trowbridge and Margoret Sidney write serials for Wide Awake volume beginning next month, (a good $3.00 magazine only $2.40 a year). D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send a sample copy on receipt of 5 cents.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

DISEASES OF THE LIVER !

Biliousness,
Dyspepsia,
Constipation,
Headache.

These disorders, which always follow the failures of the Liver and Bowels to perform their proper functions, can be conquered at once by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator.

**An Efficacious Remedy.**

"I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for diseases of the Liver, Headache, Constipation, and Dyspepsia, Simmons Liver Regulator."—Lewis G. Wunder, Assistant Postmaster, Philadelphia.

ONLY GENUINE has the Z trade mark on wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Propr's.
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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—MARTHA A. Mason vs. James Mason—In Fulton Superior Court, Libel for Divorce, Spring Term, 1888.—It appearing to the court from the return of the sheriff that the defendant above named cannot be found in said county, and it further appearing that said defendant James Mason does not reside in said state, it is, upon motion of Gartrell & Ladson, plaintiffs' attorneys, ordered that service of process in said action be served upon said defendant James Mason by a publication of this order by publishing the same in a public gazette published in said county, as provided by law. This September 22d, 1888.

MARSHAL J. CLARKE, Judge.
GARTRELL & LADSON, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
Filed in office this 22d day of September, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
A true and correct copy, as appears of record in this office. October 11, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
oct 16 nov 9 19dec 7

## A GIRL MAIL CARRIER.

### Her Wild Mountain Route Fearlessly Traveled Every Day.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Oregon has a woman mail carrier. Her name is Miss Minnie Westman, and she carries Uncle Sam's mail from the head of navigation on Sinslaw river over the Coast Range mountains, following up the river to Hale's postoffice station, within fifteen miles of Eugene City.

Her route is twenty miles long, and is situated right in the heart of the mountains, where all the dangers and adventures incident to such an occupation abound. She carries the mail night and day, and fears nothing. She rides horseback, and carries a trusty revolver.

Miss Westman is a plump little brunette, and is twenty years old. Her father and uncle operate a stage line, and have a contract for carrying the mail. At Hale's station Minnie meets her father and gets the mail from Eugene City and starts on her round.

Minnie Westman has never met with a serious accident in the performance of her duty. On one of her trips last year she found three good sized bears in the road right in front of her. The horse on espying them became frightened, threw his rider to the ground, and turning around ran back the road he came.

Miss Westman, with great presence of mind, started after the runaway, and overtaking him, remounted and rode right through the savage cordon, and, strange to say, she was not attacked. Meeting some friends, she told them of what she had seen, and they went to the place and killed the bears. So far this year Miss Westman has met two bears, which did not molest her.

### Let Him Try It On the Mule.

From the Chicago News.

"Gentlemen," said the Arkansas lawyer to the backwoods jury, "it is a fact that my client was caught fooling around another man's span of mules. But while he may be mistaken when he says that he took the mules out of the stable to water them, because their brutal owner had neglected to attend to their wants. I tell you, gentlemen, that my client can out shoot with a rifle any man within the sound of my voice."

"That is a lie," yelled the jury in a chorus.

"Very well, gentlemen," said the lawyer. "If you send my client to prison you give him no chance to prove his claims. If you are generous and want to see some of the best shooting ever done in the Ozarks you have only to acquit my client and set up a mark for him to shoot at."

The prisoner was found not guilty.

### Personal Mention.

Mr. James Chapman, of the Washington Gazette, was in Atlanta Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Smith, of Washington, Ga., is in the city.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect November 4, 1888:

| SOUTHBOUND. | No. 50 Daily | No. 52 Daily | No. 56 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 1 55 p m | 11 30 p m | 4 00 p m |
| Arrive Newnan | 3 23 p m | 1 09 p m | 5 33 p m |
| " LaGrange | 4 32 p m | 2 30 a m | 6 33 p m |
| " West Point | 5 01 p m | 3 42 a m | 7 15 p m |
| Opelika | 5 38 p m | 4 00 a m | ........ |
| Arrive Columbus | 7 10 p m | 11 10 a m | ........ |
| Arrive Montgomery | 7 35 p m | 6 45 a m | ........ |
| Arrive Pensacola | 3 30 a m | 2 00 p m | ........ |
| Arrive Mobile | 3 20 a m | 1 55 p m | ........ |
| Arrive New Orleans | 7 55 a m | 7 20 p m | ........ |
| Arrive Houston, Tex | 2 07 a m | 8 45 a m | ........ |
| TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT |  |  |  |
| Leave Montgomery | 7 55 p m | 8 15 a m | ........ |
| Arrive Selma | 9 40 p m | 11 40 a m | ........ |
| " Akron | 12 37 a m | 5 25 p m | ........ |
| " Meridian | 4 00 a m | ........ | ........ |
| " Vicksburg | 10 50 a m | ........ | ........ |
| " Shreveport | 8 15 p m | ........ | ........ |

| NORTHBOUND. | No. 51 Daily | No. 53 Daily | No. 57 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave New Orleans | 7 00 a m | 3 30 p m | ........ |
| " Mobile | 12 [illegible]0 p m | 8 00 p m | ........ |
| " Pensacola | 6 50 a m | 10 20 p m | ........ |
| Arrive Montgomery | 7 40 p m | 1 12 a m | ........ |
| Leave Akron | 7 40 a m | 9 30 a m | ........ |
| " Selma | 10 35 a m | 3 05 p m | ........ |
| " Montgomery | 12 35 p m | 1 20 a m | ........ |
| " Columbus | 8 00 a m | 1 00 p m | ........ |
| " Opelika | 2 38 p m | 3 20 a m | ........ |
| " West Point | 3 22 p m | 4 00 a m | 7 30 a m |
| " LaGrange | 3 48 p m | 4 28 a m | 7 59 a m |
| " Newnan | 4 45 p m | 5 30 a m | 9 06 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 6 00 p m | 6 50 a m | 10 30 a m |

Train 50 carry Pullman Palace Buffet cars New York to Montgomery and New Orleans.
Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.
CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agen.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.

Artificial Stone Paving
—FOR—
SIDEWALKS, CELLARS, STABLE AND BREWERY FLOORS!
Improved Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing.
TWO AND THREE PLY READY ROOFING—WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPERS—MOISTURE AND VERMIN PROOF CARPET LINING!
Estimates cheerfully given upon application.
S. L. FOSTER & CO.,
62 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Oct 28 d 3m

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTION from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wkytf

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable Hood's kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for Sarsaparilla itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad no other Peculiar preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has To Itself developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

## NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 8, 1888.—THE firm of Fuller & Ware is this day dissolved by mutual consent, George Ware retiring. All liabilities will be paid by B. J. Fuller, who continues the business at 145 Marietta street. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle at once.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—MRS. LILLY B. Eccleston vs. Morris P. Eccleston. In Fulton Superior Court.—Libel for divorce. Spring term 1888.—It appearing to the court from the returns of the sheriff that the defendant above named cannot be found in said county, and it further appearing that said defendant Morris P. Eccleston does not reside in said state, it is upon motion of Gartrell & Ladson, plaintiff's attorneys, ordered that service of process be served upon said defendant by a publication of this order by publishing the same in a public gazette published in said county, as provided by law. This September 22, 1888.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE, Judge.
Gartrell & Ladson, plaintiff's attorneys.
Filed in office this 22d day of September, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
A true and correct copy as appears of record in this office. October 10th, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
oct16 nov9 19dec7

*WANTED—AGENTS.*

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

*MONEY TO LOAN.*

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards, on Atlanta real estate. Abbott & Smith, Constitution building. fri sat sun 3t

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Thomas H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street. tf

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON ARE AGENTS for estates and individuals who have money to lend on Atlanta real estate. We can lend any amount from $1,000 upwards. Office, 4 East Alabama street.

FIVE YEAR LOANS OF $300 AND UPWARD negotiated on Atlanta real estate. C. P. N. Barker, 31½ Peachtree. 1y

*LADIES' COLUMN.*

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED. Also Kid gloves at Phillip's, 14 Marietta st.

*LOST.*

LOST—BETWEEN ALABAMA STREET AND Church of the Redeemer, via Broad, Peachtree and Church streets, pair eye-glasses, chain and pin. Finder rewarded by leaving at 43 Crew st.

*BUSINESS CHANCES.*

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 OR $20,000 to engage in a profitable manufacturing business. Trade already established. Located where there is actually no competition. Address for ten days, L. E. G., 298 W. Peters street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 6 6t

FOR SALE—A FINE DRUG BUSINESS, OR would take the right man as a partner, (invoice $6,000) in one of the best towns in the state of Alabama, and still improving, and above yellow fever mark. Investigation solicited. Address Alabamian, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

*PERSONAL.*

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

*HELP WANTED—MALE.*

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, SITuation as hardware or grocer clerk. City reference. Address "Hardware," Constitution office.

WANTED—THREE BLACKSMITHS FOR wagon work, experienced men preferred. Call White Hickory Wagon Works, East Point, Ga. 3t

*BOARDERS WANTED.*

A PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROOM can be had with good board by applying at 75 East Hunter street. 3t

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

100 WALTON STREET FURNISHES FIRST class private boarding accommodations by day, week or month. 1w

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FOR SALE—GEORGIA REPORTS FROM VOLume 1 to 75 inclusive, except 20, 23 and 34. The books are in first-class condition. J. T. Holleman, 31½ Peachtree street, Atlanta. wed, fri, sun.

*FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES,*

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—I have for rent an elegant new 8 room house on Capitol avenue, completely and handsomely furnished. A beautiful home. Possession at once. Will rent unfurnished if desired. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house. 9 & 11

Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—83 CAPITOL AVENUE, ROOMS furnished and unfurnished, very desirable. eod tf

*WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC*

WANTED—A SMALL OFFICE ON NORTH side. Marietta street preferred. P. H. Y., this office.

WANTED—ONE LARGE OR TWO SMALL furnished rooms, with board, in private family for gentleman and wife. Y., this office.

*EXPOSITION.*

AUGUSTA NATIONAL EXPOSITION
AUGUSTA, GA.
The Largest and Most Extensive Exposition Ever Held in the South.
Railroad Rates One Cent a Mile
OPENS NOVEMBER 8. CLOSES DECEMBER 16.
The Products of the South Shown to the World.
Largest Building in the South—Nine Hundred and Sixty Feet Long.
200,000 Square Feet. Best Accommodations for Exhibitors and Visitor
Regulation Mile Track—Finest in the South.
3 Acres Covered by Machinery in Motion!
Greatest Attractions Ever Seen in the South!
Exhibits From All Parts of the World
$70,000 in Prizes and Premiums!
$10,000 in Race Purses!
$4,000 to Poultry and Pet Stock!
Woman's Work and Work of Art Admitted Free and in Charge of Woman's Exchange.
LOWEST RATES EVER GIVEN ON ALL RAILROADS.
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No.53 Daily | No.57 Daily

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R & CO.,
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**Peculiar**

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NATIONAL EXPOSITION

GUSTA, GA.

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CLOSES DECEMBER 16.

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e South—Nine Hundred and Sixty Feet Long.

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# COUNTING THE VOTES,

## WHICH SHOW THE RE-ELECTION OF STATEHOUSE OFFICERS.

### The Railroads and the Western and Atlantic—Bill Glenn's Bill—The New House Rules—The Day's Work in Detail.

The feature of yesterday's session of the legislature was the opening of the state election returns and declaring of the result.

It was 11 o'clock when the senators filed into the house, and the counting commenced. The chamber was packed almost to overflowing and the galleries were crowded.

President duBignon and Speaker Clay presided jointly.

Secretary Harris, of the senate, read the official returns. Nearly two hours were consumed in the count, during which many members left the hall, and the candidates had time to put in some effective work.

At 12:45 o'clock President duBignon rapped for order, and read the results as follows:

For governor—John B. Gordon, 122,785 votes; "Bill Arp," 1 vote; Sam Jones, 1 vote; Bishop H. M. Turner, colored, 350 votes; A. O. Bacon, 75 votes; Jesse Glenn, republican, 153 votes; John McCubbins, 1 vote.

For secretary of state—N. C. Barnett, 122,424 votes.

For comptroller general—W. A. Wright, 124,521 votes.

For treasurer—R. U. Hardeman, 123,625.

For attorney general—Clifford Anderson, 119,653 votes.

President duBignon announced the result and the senators retired.

In the house, Mr. Harrell, of Webster, introduced a resolution that a committee of three from the house and two from the senate be appointed to notify the governor of his election, and learn his pleasure as to the time of inauguration.

The governor will send a message to the legislature today.

### Railroads and the State Road.

Dr. Felton was busy yesterday, getting in shape his bill relative to the suppression of railroad combinations.

The bill is entitled "an act to prohibit and suppress combinations, conspiracies, agreements or association among and between corporations, companies or persons which may have the effect to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses, or to encourage monopoly."

Dr. Felton says he has drawn the bill simply to enforce the provisions of the constitution relative to these matters. The bill proposes to make a violation of its provisions a felony and punishable by a term of years in the Georgia penitentiary.

"A Wall street syndicate," said Dr. Felton, "is trying to bottle up the industries of Georgia, and I believe it is to the interest of the people to pass this bill. Atlanta and Augusta and the Western and Atlantic railroad are at the mercy of this Wall street syndicate, and as strong as Atlanta is this syndicate could crush it out in twelve months if it chose to do so."

"Are you in favor of re-leasing the State road?"

"Yes; I shall introduce a bill to that effect, and I think it will pass."

"But will not the state have trouble in finding a lessee?"

"I don't think so. If the senate had passed the bill to this effect two years ago, it could have been leased in sixty days. But if we cannot lease it, Georgia is able to own it and run it as a local road, and I believe it would be profitable; but there are many roads that would lease it. I have no doubt but the very combination of which I have spoken would lease it."

"What about betterments?"

"I am opposed to paying one dollar of betterments for fixtures or rolling stock or appurtenances whatever. I shall not agree to Senator Brown's proposition to leave the matter to a commission. The general assembly is the proper commission, and we will settle it."

COLONEL GLENN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Glenn, of Whitfield, said yesterday that of all the questions to come before this session of the legislature, he considered the disposition of the State road and the settlement of the claims the present lessees make for betterments the most important.

"I am opposed," said Mr. Glenn, "to paying betterments on the permanent fixtures of the road. Such property as the lessees have purchased since the lease is their's to remove. They can remove all except that which has become real estate fixtures."

"How does the house stand on this question?"

"I think the people are opposed to paying betterments, and further think that this house is committed against it. In regard to the disposition of the road, I think the general sentiment is for re-leasing it, but I think we shall have difficulty in doing so. The people seem to have an exagerated idea of its value."

### Bill Glenn and the Glenn Bill.

"Will you introduce your famous bill of last session again at this?" the member from Whitfield was asked yesterday.

"No, sir! If anybody wants that bill to come before the house somebody else will have to introduce it. I shall, however, introduce a bill to appropriate $8,000 annually to be divided among the public schools for the colored children in the state. I shall make this bill for $16,000 this year in order to include the $8,000 appropriation made for the Atlanta university last year which still lies in the treasury."

"About the convict question?"

"That question was practically settled by the governor when the motion was made before him to forfeit the lease; therefore the disposition of the convicts is not before this legislature. The only question before us concerning the convicts is the question of police regulations as to the humane treatment of them."

"Will you introduce any other bills?"

"Yes, probably one on the subject of the simplification of pleading in courts of law."

### Those House Rules.

The report of the committee on rules, to the house yesterday, making a committee on the Western and Atlantic railroad and dividing the finance committee up, making two new committees—ways and means, and appropriations—out of it was adopted apparantly without the average member knowing what he was voting for. Many of the old members of the house, including Dr. Felton, when they realized what they had done, were surprised at themselves, and a movement is on foot to attempt to reconsider the action today. Dr. Felton is against the appointment of such committees, and he and many others will attempt to have the adoption of the report of the committee on rules reconsidered at today's session.

It is generally understood that the reasons which influenced the committee on rules to make the change, were on account of the fact that the finance committee was generally overwhelmed with work and that time would be saved and the public service benefited by the proposed division of labor. It is urged that at the fall session the tax act and appropriative act consumes all the time of the committee.

The general impression is that the committee advised the appointment of a Western and Atlantic railroad committee because the general railroad committee is, like the finance committee, overworked; and the volume of business sent to that committee has been increasing every season for the past six years; and further, that the questions entering into the sale or release of the Western and Atlantic railroad will be so numerous and so difficult that more time should be given to their consideration than would be at the command of the general railroad committee.

### The House Committee.

Speaker Clay will appoint the committees of the house the latter part of next week. It is generally understood among members that the chairmanships of the municipal committees will be given out about as follows:

Ways and means—Mr. Gordon, of Chatham.
Appropriations—Mr. Harrell, of Webster.
Western and Atlantic railroad—Mr. Glenn, of Whitfield.
Judiciary—Mr. Berner, of Forsyth.
Lunatic asylum—Dr. W. H. Felton.
Railroads—Mr. Rankin, of Gordon.
Education—Mr. Calvin, of Richmond.

### The Senate.

Senator Hill, from the joint committee, appointed to wait upon the governor, reported that his excellency will submit a communication in writing on Friday.

Senator Hill offered a joint resolution that the election of judges and solicitors-general shall commence immediately after the reading of the journal on Monday next and continue from day to day until all of said officers are elected as provided by the act approved September 28th, 1881, and in conformity with the constitution of this state.

Senator Hall moved to amend by striking out "immediately after the reading of the journal," and inserting "at 10 o'clock a. m."

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution was then adopted.

The house resolution appointing a joint committee to inquire what public officers are to be elected at this session, was concurred in.

The senate, after several bills had been introduced, repaired to the hall of the house, where the returns of the late state election were duly opened and declared. Upon its return to the chamber, the senate djourned.

### The House.

In the house, the committee in rules reported the adoption of Garrard's code of parliamentary law as the rules of the house, anp recommended the appointment of a committee on Western and Atlantic railroad; also a committee on ways and means, and a committee on appropriations in place of the committee in finance; also the other usual committees as in previous sessions.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Hill, of Merriweather, offered a resolution instructing the clerk to prepare a manual containing the rules of the house, a list of members, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, offered a resolution that the speaker appoint a committee of three to inquire and report what general officers are to be elected by the general assembly. The speaker appointed Messrs. Rankin, of Gordon, Fleming, of Richmond and Clifton, of Chatham.

### New Matter Introduced.

The following new matter was introduced in the senate and house yesterday:

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Johnson, of the 24th, introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbus savings bank and to confer certain powers on the same.

By Senator J. W. Harrison, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Cartersville so as to empower the mayor and aldermen to levy and collect a special tax on all the taxable property in said city, not to exceed one-half of one per cent, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of water supply and fire protection for said city.

By Senator McCarty—A bill to be entitled an act for the selection, introduction and use of a uniform series of school text books in the common schools of the state, and to require contracts and bonds necessary to secure the same.

IN THE HOUSE.

By Mr. Thurman of Walker—An act to amend an act to regulate the manner of letting out contracts to build or repair public buildings, bridges causeways or other public works in the several counties in this state and for other purposes approved September 28, 1879, so as to exempt Walker county from the provisions of such act, also a bill to exempt Walker county from the provisions of section 671 of the revised code of Georgia of 1882, which sections require contractors for a public bridge, ferry, turnpike or causeway to give a bond to keep same in repair for seven years.

By Mr. Rawls of Effingham—To change the manner of electing commissioners of roads and revenues of Effingham county, and to allow the commissioners compensation.

By Mr. Patterson of Bibb—To incorporate the Macon and Birmingham railroad company; also an act to empower the mayor and council of the city of Macon to grant an encroachment to the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad company; also an act to amend the charter of the Georgia Southern and Florida railway so as to authorize it to run through the streets of Macon and other cities and to condemn property for depots and other purposes.

By Mr. Matthews of Houston—A bill to incorporate the Exchange bank of Fort Valley and confer certain powers and privileges upon the same.

### Legislative Gossip.

There are sixteen farmers in the senate.

Price Gilbert is the youngest looking member of the house.

The continuous rain kept the fair sex away from the capitol yesterday.

The annual message of Governor Gordon will be sent to the general assembly today.

S. A. McIver, of Liberty, is the only colored member, and his seat is contested by N. J. Norman.

Messrs. Simmons and Brady, of Sumser, were the recipients of handsome baskets of flowers yesterday.

Colonel J. Troupe Taylor, the veteran journalizing clerk of the senate, looks as well as ever. He will do big work during the session.

Colonel Bill Glenn has had his hair cropped very close. This relieves him of that priestly appearance which has been characteristic of him.

Colonel "Dick" Wilson, the defeated candidate for doorkeeper, left for Augusta yesterday afternoon. He says his defeat was the work of the Farmers' Alliance.

Senator John I. Hall, is contemplating a most important bill on the subject of public education. The object of the measure will be to improve the public school system in so far as it affects sparsely settled country districts. Senator Hall will prepare his bill with great care.

A member remarked yesterday: "I think that several bills will be introduced concerning the state road, but nothing will be done in that direction until after we elect the judges and solicitors. That election is the all-absorbing business just now. No, I can't tell positively what the sentiment of the legislature is in reference to selling the state road, but my judgment is that the general assembly are dead against the sale."

## THE LOCAL STAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Othello | Mr. Robert Mantell |
| Iago | Mark Price |
| Cassio | Kendall Weston |
| Roderigo | B. T. Ringgold |
| The Duke of Venice | H. Leclerc |
| Brabantio | Archey Lindsay |
| Ludovico | H. W. Montgomery |
| Montano | Will Ingram |
| Gratiano | J. D. McKiterick |
| Leonardo | H. Wright |
| Desdemona | Charlotte Behrens |
| Emilia | Marie Sheldon |

The announcement that Mr. Robert Mantell would appear as Othello, created considerable interest among the theater-going people of Atlanta, and had it not been for the inclemency of the weather, his audience last night would doubtless have been quite large.

The performance of "Othello" by the Mantell company cannot be said to be a brilliant success. In "Monbars" every member seems well suited to his or her part, but in "Othello" they are almost without exception, beyond their depth. The interest centers in Mr. Mantell's conception of the part of the jealous Moor. In his dressing of the character, there is displayed a degree of taste which almost offsets any weaknesses that may appear in the acting. The Moor of Mr. Mantell is no negro; he is an Arab and a noble-looking fellow, arrayed in costume which must have made the dudes of Venice green with envy. In his acting Mr. Mantell is greater than some who have essayed the same character, and by no means as great as others. The close observer cannot help thinking that it is Loris Ipanoff who has stepped down from "Fedora" to exchange places for the nonce with Othello. Mr. Mantell may some day be great as Othello, but he is not as yet.

The Iago of Mr. Price was an excellent piece of acting—the best of the cast. Mr. Weston was handsome as Cassio and Miss Behrens was sweet and pretty as Desdemona, but both had parts beyond them. Indeed the same may be said of the entire company, with the exception of Mr. Price.

### Twelve Temptations Tonight.

For grandeur of scenery, gorgeousness of "mise en scene," variety of costumes and picturesqueness; for numbers of performers, classical elegance of ballets, complications of stage and mechanical effects, the south has never seen anything that compares with Gilmore's great spectacular production.

It is said that the "Twelve Temptations" were prepared with a view chiefly to fitting the piece for a gorgeous spectacular setting, and it is in this direction that the greatest expenditure of money and other things requisite for a successful stage production have been expended. There are mechanical contrivances of all imaginable sorts, dragons, snakes, flying saurians and other horrid creatures. From these misshapen things there are representations of every stage of evolution up to men and fairies. These creatures disport themselves about a stage that is decorated with sparkling fountains, gardens of ferns and palms through one scene after another till the bower of the "Queen Sun" is disclosed, which is the climax of the whole spectacle.

The company engaged to present the play numbers sixty-eight persons, and several well known names lead the cast. The scenery comprises sixteen acts and a moving panorama some 400 feet long, the work of Messrs. Chas. S. Getz, Harley Merry and H. L. Reid, artists whose brushes have been identified with notable scenic productions. The European ballet troupe of twenty-four dancers, led by the renowned Bonfanti and assisted by Mlle. Papillo and Victor Chiado, under whose directions the ballets are given, are said to compose several novelties. One peculiar feature of this attraction is that, according to the testimonials of the press everywhere, there is nothing whatever in the plot, in the language, in the scenery, in the costumes, in the gestures of the performers to offend the most fastidious.

***

Mr. John G. Magle, representing "Alone in London," is in the city.

## SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The Catholic fair will close Saturday, and the ladies will sell before its close some handsome fancy articles very reasonably, in order that nothing may be left on hand.

One of the attractions now at the fair is a handsome gold-headed cane, which is to be voted to the next mayor of our city. The friends of Hon. John T. Glenn and Mr. Walter R. Brown are striving to further the claims of their favorites. Since Mr. Harrison has made a present of a $50 suit of clothes to some one in Atlanta, it is to be hoped the mayoralty canvass will receive some marked attention at the hands of friends of rival candidates.

For twenty-five cents you can advance the cause of Mr. Glenn or Mr. Brown and assist their tottering steps on the political race track.

The cane will be presented to the candidate having the largest vote at the close of the fair.

One can vote early and often. No registration required. No limit as to age of voters.

⁂

Mrs. N. J. Bussey, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. E. McKinley, who is recovering from her recent severe illness.

⁂

On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. A. C. Lampkin, brother of the bride, Mr. R. H. Garwood, of Cartersville, Ga., and Miss S. Alice Lampkin were married. Dr. H. C. Morrison performed the ceremony, and the beautiful marriage sarvice of the Methodist Episcopal church was never more impressive than on this happy occasion. Only the nearest relatives and friends of the bridal couple were present. The decorations of the parlors were exquisite, bright-hued autumn foliage, lovely and rare flowers being used. The bride looked charming in a handsome traveling suit of olive cloth. At 3 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Garwood left for their home in Cartersville. Mr. Garwood is a well known young business man, formerly of Atlanta, and has many friends who will wish him and his bride all the happiness of life.

⁂

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Grace Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Jones, formerly of Atlanta, to Mr. Marion W. Spence of this city. The ceremony will be performed on Tuesday evening, November 20th, at the residence of Mr. John Paul Jones, No. 3,470 Laclede avenue, St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Spence will be at home after December 1st, at the Kimball house.

⁂

The entertainment at St. Phillips' rectory tonight will be a crazy tea party with music, recitations and refreshments.

⁂

A happy marriage occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, 137 Crew street, Wednesday evening. The contracting parties were Mr. W. F. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart & Rice, and Miss Mamie Gullatt, one of Atlanta's most charming young ladies. Dr. H. C. Morrison performed the ceremony in a most beautiful and impressive manner. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends they boarded the Western and Atlantic train for an extended trip through the west.

## CAPITOL AND CUSTOMHOUSE.

An executive warrant was drawn on the state treasury yesterday for $4,000, the amount due the blind asylum for the fourth quarter. The money was paid to Treasurer Henry L. Jewett.

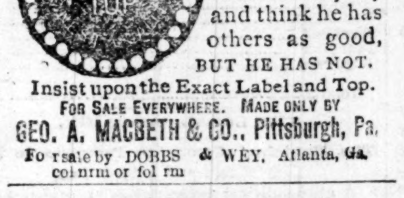
Governor Gordon was in Augusta yesterday. He went down to make the opening speech at the exposition. He returned to the city last night, and will be in his office this morning.

In the United States circuit court yesterday, Judge Newman heard argument in the case of Wilson vs. the Richmond and Danville railroad. The speaking in this case will be concluded today.

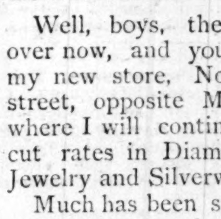
Wages are low, but you can now buy the celebrated Salvation Oil for twenty-five cents.

Winter brings Christmas and colds; use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to cure your cold.

No living writer has so many readers as Mrs. G. R. Alden, known as "Pansy," author of the celebrated Pansy books and editor of the Popular Magazine for young people, THE PANSY. $1.00 a year. D. Dothrop Company, Boston, will send a sample copy on receipt of 5 cents.



This is the Top of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.



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To Watch Club Members.

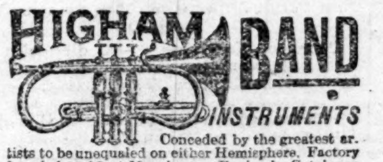
Well, boys, the auction fun is over now, and you will find me at my new store, No. 51 Whitehall street, opposite M. Rich & Bros., where I will continue to give you cut rates in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Much has been said lately about giving $60 watches in watch clubs for $50. Your cash will discount the above. I will duplicate any of those watches at $42.50 for cash.

I am also prepared to give you Swiss movements, with my name on them, but they will be sold to you as such, and not as goods manufactured by myself, as I will not tell LIES in order to make a sale.

Remember, Cut Rates in everything.

A. F. PICKERT, The Jeweler.
51 Whitehall Street.



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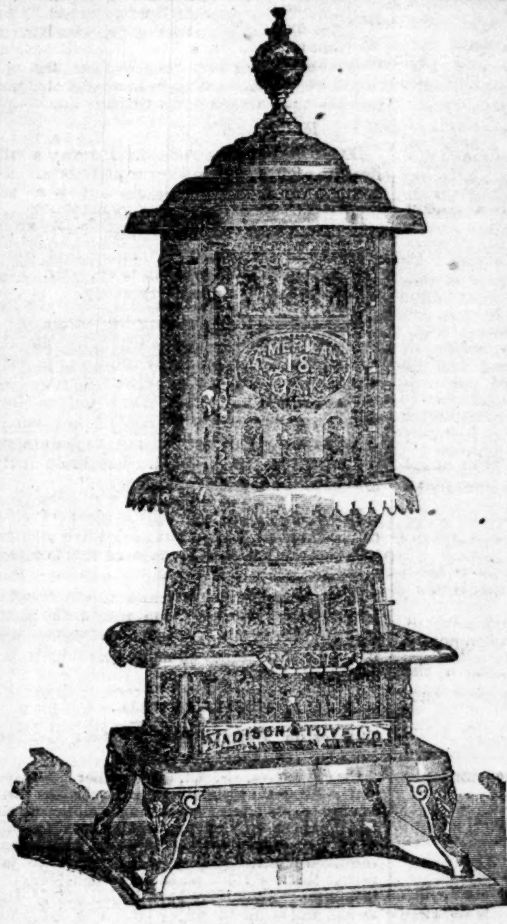

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Corner Walton and Forsyth streets, over Troy Steam Laundry. Teeth extracted free of charge. Gold fillings from 50 cents to $1. All other fillings from 25 to 50 cents. Nitrous oxide gas and other anæsthetics administered in the extraction of teeth. Open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sets of teeth from $2.50 to $5. This is a rare opportunity to get good dental work at surprisingly low prices. Hours from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. sun wed fri

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At 2½ O'Clock P. M., On the Premises.

THIS is central property fronting the street cars, with paved streets, brick walks, gas and water surrounding it. No better locality in Atlanta; near the state capitol and convenient to stores, schools and churches. Upon the first lot on Pryor street is an elegant two story residence with all of the modern improvements. Lots 73x150 to an alley, I will sell for just what you are willing to pay. It must and will be sold for division. Examine for yourself and be on the ground when the sale begins. Call at my office for flats; titles indisputible wealthy people live all around these lots which guarantees first-class improvements; buy while 'tis cheap. Terms one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, eight per cent.

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JOSEPH THOMPSON, } Administrators.
W. L. WILSON,
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## REGISTER FOR THE CITY ELECTION

BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTER for mayor, one alderman and six councilmen will be opened on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at the following places, to-wit: One set at the city clerk's office, corner Hunter and Pryor streets; one set at number 12 West Alabama street, and one set at number 33 Marietta street. Said books will be kept open, at above mentioned places, every day (Sundays excepted) from eight o'clock a. m. until five o'clock p. m. from Wednesday the 7th day of November, until Saturday the 1st day of December, and will be closed at 9 o'clock p. m. Saturday December 1st, 1888.

J. H. GOLDSMITH,
City Clerk.
Saturday October 27, '88.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

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I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES TUESday, 13th of November, at 10 o'clock a. m

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Every lot lays well. Newnan is in a lovely climate, not excelled in the south; pure water, refined society, celebrated for fine schools, culture and social standing of a high order. The surrounding country is very productive and well known for its excellent fruit.

**NEWNAN**

is the county seat of Coweta county, Ga., and contains a population of 3,500, exclusive of the suburbs. The town is situated at the junction of

**Two Leading Lines of Railway**

the Atlanta and West Point and the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama—one being

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TO

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THE OTHER BEING

**The New Line**

RECENTLY OPENED FROM

CHATTANOOGA

TO THE

**SOUTHERN SEABOARD**

The distance to New Orleans is 457 miles; to Chattanooga, 164 miles; to Griffin, 36 miles to Atlanta, 39 miles. The projected extension of the Columbus and Rome railroad from Greenville to Newnan will reduce the distance from Newnan to Columbus from 96 to 74 miles. Even now this is the most important railroad point between Atlanta and Montgomery.

**The Rate of Taxation,**

both city and county, has averaged

**Less Than 30 Cents On The $100**

each for several years past, the present rate being 25 cents on the $100 for county and 25 cents on the $100 for city. The taxable value for all property in the city is $1,600,000.

Two national banks, superb opera house, a public library, comprising over 1,200 volumes, excellent hotel facilities, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches.

**The Various Manufacturing Enterprises**

that contribute to the life and permanent prosperity the of town, may be classed as follows: Wood works foundry and machine shops, furniture factory, carriage factory, wagon factory, cigar factory, guano factory, tannery and harness factory, two whisky distilleries, monumental marble works, cotton seed oil mill, tin shop, manufacturing jeweler.

In addition to the foregoing, enterprises

**The Newnan Cotton Mills**

now in process of erection, will be completed and in successful operation by March 1, 1889, and will furnish employment to one hundred hands. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred mechanics of all classes find constant and remunerative employment here now.

Parties at a distance who want a home in a healthy locality, surrounded by all that makes a home desirable, please visit the place and attend the auction.

**Titles Perfect.**

**Terms of Sale:**

One-third cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent per annum. Bond for title given in the usual form. 9 11 13

# THE CONSTITUTION:

Published Daily and Weekly

**THE DAILY CONSTITUTION** Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10.00 a year.

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Atlanta, Georgia.

☞J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 9, 1888.

### The Duty of Southern Democrats.

More important than the reason of Cleveland's defeat is the duty of southern democrats for the future.

What shall we do?

There is but one answer to this question. Draw the democratic lines all the closer, and against internal division or external pressure, keep the party ranks unbroken. This advice, written and rewritten in THE CONSTITUTION, is reiterated this morning by distinguished southern leaders from all quarters of the south.

All is not lost as long as democrats are united. But when democrats become suspicious of each other—when there is wrangling and division and loss of party love or discipline—then all is threatened. If this continues until the party is split into factions and the balance of power is lodged with its enemies, then all is lost!

Let democrats stand together, and four years from now we will be restored to power!

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THE New York Herald says that in some quarters there was a good deal of monkey business at the polls. Exactly. In looking over the returns one is inclined to think that it was positively beastly north of Mason and Dixon's line.

### The Coming Winter.

After a rather remarkable summer it is natural that people should feel some curiosity about the coming winter.

The Ohio state weather bureau has made something of a reputation for accurate guess work, and this authority says:

> The coming winter will be in this latitude the coldest for several years. The average temperature in the northwest, along the upper lake region and New England, will be, relative to this locality, much warmer than last year. November will be a mild month throughout the country, with heavy rainfalls in the west, central, middle and Atlantic states. The early part of December will be comparatively mild, but from December 20th to 25th the first severe cold wave may be expected, the thermometer dropping to zero in this and possibly in lower latitudes. From December 20th to January 20th cold all over the United States west of the Rocky mountains—marked cold waves near January 5th, 15th and 25th, and near February 12th and 25th. The spring will open early in March, attended with freshets. Generally an early spring.

This is not very bad, but the United States signal service gives us something still better. The officer in charge of the New York station gives his views as follows:

> In my opinion, we are going to have a very mild winter. It may be a long winter, and crowd far into the time when people look for spring weather; but I think it will be mild. Indeed, unless this year is a phenomenal one, it must continue mild during the two months which remain of it. During the past seventeen years the normal temperature has only varied about 4 degrees—between 48 6-10, the minimum, and 52 9-10, the maximum. Now, this year, we are way below, and the balance of the year must continue warm to bring us up, and I think it will.

With these slightly conflicting opinions before us there can be no reason for complaint. We may take our choice. But the certainty of a phenomenally cold winter in Europe somewhat complicates matters.

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Now we may look for a lot of stale jokes about the second "Harrison freshet."

### Randall's Return.

The return of Samuel J. Randall to congress will gratify many, and offend few, and perhaps none.

During his long illness Mr. Randall has been seriously missed by the democratic hosts who have so often been cheered by his voice and animated by his presence. When the great leader was stricken down factions opposition ceased, and in the heat of the campaign those who had differed with him about questions of policy suddenly realized that a statesman was missing from their councils, a loyal friend, and a champion whose flashing steel was an inspiration when it gleamed at the head of the legions long accustomed to follow where he led.

It is too late now to speculate upon what Randall could have done in the doubtful states. He was laid low by the hand of disease and could not enter the fight. But the power of the man made itself felt. His purity and statesmanship had stamped their impress upon his age, and the people of his district, with a rare disregard for party differences, unanimously gave him back his seat in the forum in which he had served his county so wisely and so well.

Mr. Randall's last triumph was one of the greatest victories of his life.

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JUPITER PLUVIUS had it all his own way yesterday by a large majority, and no error in the count could affect the result.

### A Sensible Preacher.

The Rev. Dr. Behrends, of Brooklyn, has a national reputation for piety and good sense. He would be a drawing card for any political party, but he does not propose to mount the platform in the interest of any party.

In a recent sermon the reverend doctor said that he had learned, during his residence in Brooklyn, never to meddle with politics. He went on to say that no minister had a right to meddle with them. Politics can not be called a part of a minister's profession. It is a matter outside of his domain.

Dr. Behrends admitted that some years ago he thought differently. He took an active part in politics, and permitted the tide of public feeling to sweep him with it. He found that the whole business was the devil's trap. In his own words:

> For any minister to preach politics is at once an insult to his hearers and a harmful matter for the church of Christ. We, whose duty it is to preach the word to all the world, should be above all political considerations. Political parties may wax and wane. Tides of political feeling may ebb and flow, but the eternal purpose of God will come to its fulfillment in due season. It will not be set aside or be hindered by the success of that or the defeat of this party, but it will come nevertheless.

These sentiments are worthy of one who feels that he has a call to preach the gospel. We commend them to the sensational ranters who hurry through their sacred duties in order to attend a political caucus, and neglect their proper work so that they may figure on the platform, sometimes by the side of demagogues who are appealing to the worst passions of the rabble.

The Brooklyn preacher has uttered a word in season, and it will bear good fruit.

◆

DE BRAZZA is a very bright man. He says that the absence of news is proof that Explorer Stanley is living. This line of reasoning would recall to life thousands of missing people who have disappeared within the past half century.

### A Co-operative Cotton Factory.

As Mr. W. A. Gregg says, in another column, Atlanta is largely built by co-operation.

This is a community of thrifty people, with its wealth diffused. There are few millionaires and few paupers. The bulk of our people are poor, but they are public-spirited—in this often giving a lesson to their richer friends—and they are saving.

From these savings we have organized fourteen building and loan associations that are building over six hundred homes a year; three banks that are growing strong and important, and several real estate companies. There is now being organized a co-operative company to build a cotton factory.

This is a step in the right direction. It provides work for the people, which is the wisest investment that can be made. In Charlotte three factories have already been built on the co-operative plan and are doing well. There is no better investment year in and out than cotton factories. From the Eagle and Phenix down they have enriched their stockholders. In this city the mills are doing well, and their stock cannot be bought at anything like par. A co-operative factory, wisely built and managed, for example, by some such man as Mr. James R. Wylie, would be a fine investment, and it would open the way to indefinite growth and expansion. More than $30,000,000 is invested in co-operative industries in the north, and the plan is proving very successful.

### It Won't Do.

It is about time to hear some nonsense about the ballot to this effect:

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God!"

We used to take stock in this stuff, but that was in the springtime. Now that everything is in the "sere and yellow leaf," we know a thing or two. When poets get to meddling with politics they are out of their element. It is all very well for them to write sonnets to their mistresses' eyebrows, but our advice to them is to let the ballot alone.

For the present the ballots have quit falling, but the other day instead of coming down like snowflakes they blew a regular blizzard.

### A Significant Point.

The recent terrible shaking up of the czar in a railway accident surprised everybody.

Great preparations had been made to insure the safety of the trip. A vast army guarded every foot of the track. It seemed that nothing could harm the august traveler.

But one thing had been forgotten. A few rotten sleepers had been overlooked, and just when an accident was least expected there was a crash, and the cars were jumbled together pell-mell.

There is a lesson in this accident worth heeding in this country. Sometimes on our best railway lines a great parade is made of telegraphing signals, and sometimes an engine is sent ahead of a train to see that everything is safe. But a rotten cross-tie, a broken rail or inferior iron in a bridge results in a calamity.

Perhaps in Russia, as in this country, these fatal defects are not always the result of neglect—they are sometimes caused by a mistaken economy, that mixed vice and virtue of ignoble minds. Now, in all things where human life is concerned, economy may sometimes be the prelude to murder. If the czar will take this view of it, and execute the railway men who were responsible for his smash-up, public sentiment will justify him.

### Why St. Louis Went Over to the Enemy.

What is the matter with St. Louis?

Why did she give such a large plurality for Harrison?

An attempt has been made to answer these questions. It seems that some weeks ago President Cleveland removed United States Assayer Jewett, at St. Louis, and appointed in his place, Mr. Yantis, a lawyer, who held the position of Governor Marmaduke's private secretary. The Age of Steel and all the great trade papers at once jumped upon this appointment. Jewett was an experienced scientist, while Yantis, it is said, knew nothing of chemistry. The effect of this remarkable appointment was the same as if the president had appointed a man who had never studied law to a supreme judgeship.

St. Louis is a manufacturing city, and the trades are clannish. The opposition to Yantis swelled and deepened until all the manufacturers and workingmen were in a bad humor with the president. Last Tuesday they made themselves heard and felt.

It is quite likely that there is something in this explanation, although Yantis may be a a more competent man than his opponents are willing to admit. A great manufacturing city is a ticklish subject to deal with.

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THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH has some very complimentary words to say about the Atlanta exposition now in progress. The fact that our esteemed contemporary should have said Augusta does not make much difference. The Augusta exposition is going to make such a good record for itself that a few printers' mistakes cannot hurt it.

ST. LOUIS GOT ahead of all the cities with her Grant monument. The Herald says: "The proposed memorial monument in New York is in abeyance. The fund is somewhere about $140,000, which would build a creditable monument. But unless work of this kind is done in the early days of enthusiasm it is apt to lag. The Washington monument was three generations in erection. It is a noble column, one of the wonders of the world, but the nation had to finish it." We should go slow with this monument business.

MRS. LIZZIE LINCK, who about four years ago did a little shop-lifting in Nashville and spent eighteen months in the penitentiary for it, has been arrested in Cincinnati for trying her old game. When she was in Nashville she was a woman of considerable beauty, and much sympathy was felt for her.

FOR SOME TIME PAST socialistic agitators have wondered at the small audiences they drew in Philadelphia. The explanation is in sight. Philadelphia workingmen as a rule own their own homes. How does this happen to be the case? Simply because the city is dotted all over with building and loan associations, and the people believe in them. Where such a state of affairs exists it is useless to talk about anarchy and socialism.

THE NEW YORK TELEGRAM is a little severe, but on the right side when it says: "Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler has written a poem which she calls "Asmodeus." The hero is a fallen angel with very anarchistic notions of love. In one of his wild carnal rhapsodies Asmodeus is made to remark:

"To seal thee with my seal as mine alone;
To take thy very soul's core for mine own;
To make the angels long in Heaven for Hell,
And God grow restless on His lonely throne."

There should be some law against allowing such nauseating stuff to run wild in the streets. The fact that we have none is proof positive that we are living in a land of license as well as liberty. We have only one way open to treat rubbish like this, and it will effectually kill it—let it alone.

DAVID HOSTETTER IS dead. He was a millionaire and a manufacturer of bitters. His millions were full of sweetness and light, but his bitters were veritable firewater. His money often aided the temperance cause. His bitters were the best substitute for liquor that could be obtained in a prohibition town. Mr. Hostetter evened up things very nicely.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS after fifty years of maiden meditation has become the wife of the Rev. Herbert Ward, a young man of thirty-five, son of the editor of the New York Independent. Mr. Ward fell in love with Miss Phelps through one of her books After reading it he sought her acquaintance, proposed and was accepted. The bride is the author of the famous "Gates Ajar."

IN MAINE A MAN who sells a glass of cider can be fined $1,350 and put in jail five months. The farmers are getting tired of this law, and at the coming session of the legislature they will try to have cider stricken from the list of intoxicating liquors. The reason is plain. The apple crop is a big thing in Maine, and if a part of it cannot be made into cider it is a dead loss.

## STILL IN JAIL.

### Charleston Merchants Take Their Confinement Cheerfully.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 8.—[Special.]—Now that the election is over, the anti-license war is again attracting public attention. There are twenty merchants in jail, about eighteen of whom are fully able to pay the license tax, but they prefer to go to jail rather than sacrifice what they considered a principle. They have been in jail nearly two weeks and seem to enjoy it. The situation was very thoroughly discussed. It is understood that the imprisoned merchants have expressed a willingness to comply with the law, and take out their license, provided they are released from jail. They absolutely refuse, however, to pay the fines and costs. The city council finally referred the matter to the mayor and the ways and means committee, with power to act. It is thought that the committee will accept the terms of the prisoners, and order their release upon payment of the license tax, remitting the fines and cost. There are 47 cases in all of these—20 are in jail, 24 have paid up the fines and cost, and taken out their licenses, and three are returned N. I. E. by the sheriff. It is probable that the whole matter will be settled tomorrow. It is also probable that the license laws of the city will be so amended as to rid it of its objectionable features next year.

## THE DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.

### And a Murderer Will Swing—The Case of Cross and White.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 8.—[Special.]—Governor Scales today issued his death warrant for the execution on January 25th, of Howard alias Bad Anderson, the man who last July, at Goldsboro, murdered W. H. Porter. Anderson was convicted in September, but appealed to the supreme court which has affirmed the decision of the lower court.

It is learned that next week counsel for Cross and White, the Raleigh bank boodlers, will sue out a writ of error and attempt to get the case regularly before the United States supreme court. It will remain for the latter to decide that it has jurisdiction in the matter. It is not believed that it will so hold.

## THE FRENCH NAVY.

### Admiral Krontz Wants an Appropriation for Torpedo Boats.

PARIS, November 8—In the chamber of deputies today Dreyfus moved that the 5,000,000 francs asked for by the government to fortify the harbors of Brest and Cherbourg be spent in building cruisers and torpedo vessels. The German and Italian navies, he said, were superior to the French navy, and the German government was about to demand 250,000,000 marks to build more vessels.

Admiral Krontz, minister of marine, said that when the Germans demanded that amount he would demand a similar sum. [Applause.] The French navy should not be underestimated. The year 1889 would see it in a respectable condition.

Dreyfus withdrew his motion.

Darion moved to reduce the estimate of naval supplies by 1,500,000 francs.

Admiral Krontz opposed the motion, urging that the full amount was necessary in order to complete the storing of coal.

The budget committee accepted the motion, whereupon Admiral Krontz said he should regard it as a mark of want of confidence. This declaration caused great excitement and M. Darion withdrew his motion and declined to participate any further in the debate.

### Gladstone and Home Rule.

BIRMINGHAM, November 8.—Gladstone was not affected by his long speech last evening, and was in good condition this morning.

He received an address from the Birmingham nationalists, in reply to which he said that the Irish cause was no longer dependent upon one life. The liberal party, he declared, had taken up home rule, and they never yet had espoused a great cause without achieving a successful issue.

Gladstone started for West Bromwich this morning. He was heartily cheered by large crowds which had gathered along the route.

### The Parnell Trial.

LONDON, November 8.—[Special.]—The Parnell commission spent the whole day hearing witnesses of outrages.

Harrington objected to the interpreter prompting Irish witnesses, and Justice Hannen cautioned interpreter. Police testified that large force was occupied in protecting boycotted and threatened tenants.

### He Drew His Sword.

BERLIN, November 8.—A report comes from a town in Alsace-Lorraine of a conflict between the German and French sympathizing populace. It is said that the people threw stones at an officer, and that he was compelled to draw his sword.

### England Reinforcing Her Navy.

LONDON, November 8.—It is stated that in accordance with decision of the special naval committee, the government will announce an admirality scheme to build eight first-class men-of-war, a score of swift cruisers and many torpedo vessels.

### Spain Will Not Protest.

MADRID, November 8.—The Spanish government will not protest against the seizure of the Spanish schooner Gracio by the United States revenue cutter, admitting that the seizure was justified.

### France Troubled With Anarchists.

PARIS, November 8.—Seven waiters and anarchists have been arrested in connection with the explosion of dynamite bombs yesterday in the registry offices in the Rue Boucher and Rue Francaise.

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

### *GOSSIP ABOUT THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.*

### How the Men Who Lost Their Money Take Their Medicine—When Harrison is President, What Will His Policy Be?

It was a wet day in Atlanta, but the rain fell on democrats and republicans with vastly different effect.

The democrats, with a certainty of Cleveland's defeat ringing in their ears and creating a blue and everything's-gone feeling in the very air, were in no humor to stand a wetting. But the republicans did not mind the rain. They were as cheerful as though the day was full of bright sunshine, and tramped through the muddy streets without a thought of the weather.

The news that THE CONSTITUTION carried to its readers yesterday morning was not very cheerful reading, but they made the most of it.

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The excitement and uncertainty of the day before had all given way in the knowledge of Harrison's election, and the men who had bet the other way and had wished for another result were taking their medicine very quietly and indulging in predictions as to the next president's policy and the results that would follow his occupancy of the executive chair.

The men who have bet on the success of the candidates of the democratic party in general, and on the result in the doubtful states particularly, were as cheerful as their losses permitted them to be, They listened to the "I-told-you-so's" of the men who had won their money, and were glad that it was no worse. They expressed no regrets at parting with their cash, but when they spoke of Cleveland's defeat and the going out of power of the democratic party after a four years' lease, it was in mournful tones. In stores and offices, about the hotel lobbies, and even upon the streets in the drenching rain groups of mourners discussed the Waterloo of democratic hopes.

***

The news of Cleveland's defeat was sometimes forgotten in the discussion of the tremendous republican gains in all the northern states, giving them a gaining chance for majorities in both houses of the fifty-first congress. "Everything is republican," said one of a party of three gentlemen who were discussing the result in the Kimball house lobby yesterday. And even a mention of that Texas majority which requires six figures to enumerate it failed to bring a smile.

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The winners are smiling, but mum;
The losers are silent and glum.

"How much money changed hands on the result here in Atlanta?" That is a question which will receive answers varying from $2,000 to $10,000, and it can hardly be answered with any degree of accuracy. While there were no large bets, there were thousands of small ones, ranging from the "cartwheel" to five, ten, twenty, and a few hundred-dollar ones, with a few of still greater amount. Hats, suits of clothes, umbrellas and canes were wagered with a recklessness that will give the dealers a chance to make a number of sales which would never have been but for the election.

***

"Well, Harrison is elected. What kind of a president will he make?" That is the question with a good many people. It is a leading one with every republican, and the democrats have an interest which is not increased by any prospective hope for office. From the drift of opinion that circulated freely yesterday, the next president of the United States is regarded as the best of the republican assortment from which he was selected, by the convention that nominated him.

"If Harrison treats the south with proper regard for the rights of her people, and the peculiar social conditions by which we are surrounded, he has a chance to make a record for himself that no other republican president has ever enjoyed. If, in the appointment of men to government positions in this state, and the south, he does not ignore the necessities of good government, Harrison will be a popular president." This is the opinion of a democrat, first, last and all the time, who hopes for the best now that his favorite was defeated.

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But these opinions, like the campaign songs and badges, the tall, white hats and the red bandanas, will go upon the shelf for future inspection.

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A bulletin was received by the customhouse wire yesterday morning, stating that Harrison had carried New York and all of the doubtful states beyond a doubt—and that there would be no more bulletins. Upon this the operator ceased to operate, the customhouse officials "gave it up," and filed solemnly out, and the temporary telegraph office in the district courtroom was a thing of the past.

### The Prohibition Vote.

The following table shows the prohibition vote of Fulton county in the presidential election:

| | |
|---|---|
| First ward | 51 |
| Second ward | 33 |
| Third ward | 11 |
| Fourth ward | 15 |
| Fifth ward | 42 |
| Sixth ward | 33 |
| Oak Grove | — |
| Buckhead | — |
| South Bend | 7 |
| Collins | 1 |
| Cooks | 12 |
| Adamsville | 4 |
| Bryants | — |
| East Point | 6 |
| Blackhall | 11 |
| Peachtree | 1 |
| Edgewood | 6 |
| Total | 233 |

## THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

### The Municipal Campaign Promises to Be Very Warm and Interesting.

A good political guesser offered to bet two to one last night that all of the conservative ticket except two would be elected. He would not name the two.

The city election will come off on the 5th day of December—a little over three weeks.

The republican committee of forty-two met at Henry's hall, on Decatur street. The attendance was small. Nothing was done. The committee adjourned until next Monday night, when definite action will be taken in reference to bringing out a straight republican ticket for mayor and councilmen. There is reason to believe that the republicans will put a city ticket in the field.

An enthusiastic gentleman said last night: "If you'll just take a walk through any business street in Atlanta you will find the people ten to one for the conservative ticket, How strong they do talk, too."

It is pretty well understood that the Rev. Sam Small will not enter the list for mayor, but that he will frame a ticket and stump the city for it.

The anti-conservatives held a meeting at Miles's hall, in the fifth ward, last night. About one hundred and fifty people were present. Speech were made by R. B. Blackburn, Councilman Beutell, Walter R. Brown, Matthew Parker, George Yarborough, Tom Bishop, and Frank Haralson. The next meeting will be held in the fourth ward, in Hussey's store on Wheat street, on Tuesday evening.

## HOW THEY DO IT IN KENTUCKY.

### In a Political Discussion Five Persons Were Killed.

CHICAGO, November 8.—A dispatch from Louisville, regarding a shooting affray at Lexington, Kentucky, election day, says:

Five men were killed and another mortally wounded. In a political discussion Champion Mullins and John Martin pulled their revolvers and commenced firing at each other. The former, a prominent republican, and the latter a government official. Friends of each took up the quarrel and twenty pistols were pulled and a fusilade of shots fired. Desperate men fought for several squares. The fight was continued for a quarter of an hour when, for want of ammunition, the sanguinary affray ceased. It was then found that Samuel Ward, member of the Kentucky legislature; John Clifford, agent of the Louisville and Nashville road; John Martin, government storekeeper; Frank Stewart, an employe of the Kentucky Central railroad and C. Mullins, were killed, and J. Sambrook, merchant, badly wounded.

### A California Hotel Burned.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., November 8.—The large hotel at Long Beach, on the coast, about twenty miles from this city, with nearly all its costly furniture, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $91,000; insurance, $45,000.

### No Deaths in Decatur.

DECATUR, November 8.—There have been two new cases of yellow fever, both colored nurses, but no deaths.

## *AMONG THE CANDIDATES.*

### The Gentlemen Who Would Serve the State—How the Fight Goes.

The candidates for judge and solicitor general are still working like beavers among the legislators, and there is not one who does not believe he will win.

Each one is as confident of his own election as the democrats were of Mr. Cleveland's a week ago, and next week Grover will have many sympathizers among these Georgia candidates.

Many must bear defeat, but it will be hard because none expect it.

Charlie Hill, Hooper Alexander and Robert L Rodgers are among the most earnest workers of the candidates for solicitors. A good deal of interest is manifested in the Atlanta fight, but Charlie Hill seems to have the call.

Tom Chappell, of Columbus, is the smallest candidate for solicitor in the state, but he is one of the brainiest and is doing some good work.

Douglas Wikle, candidate for solicitor in the Cherokee circuit, is the youngest candidate in the state. He, however, says he is going to get there.

Tom Atkinson has the race for solicitor to himself in the Coweta circuit since Jim Pitman's withdrawal.

The race between W. H. Felton, Jr., and W. C. Winston in the Macon circuit will probably be the closest to be decided by the legislature. Both express themselves as confident, but neither has ceased to work.

The Hon. Tinsley W. Rucker is working like a beaver among the legislators for Dick Russell as solicitor in the Athens circuit. Tinny says his man is going to get there in great shape.

That "impudent little rascal," as Mr. Cleveland calls John Candler, has no opposition in the race for solicitor of the Stone Mountain circuit. John says if Mr. Cleveland had taken his advice he would have been re-elected.

Cope Winston, candidate for solicitor in the Macon circuit, can tell more good jokes than all the other candidates combined.

Oscar Rogers, of the Middle circuit, is a worker from "way back," and one of the most popular solicitors in the state.

Boykin Wright has no opposition in the Augusta circuit, and has not arrived yet. He is at the exposition, but will come up about Saturday.

George Owens has the support of a majority of the Chatham county delegation, and is making it lively for his opponents.

Ex-Senator Brantley, of Blackshear, is making things lively in the Brunswick circuit.

Fulton Colville is working hard for his friend, C. G. Janes, in the Rome circuit.

### Withdrawal of James F. Rogers.

COVINGTON, Ga., November 7.—Editors Constitution: I wish to say through your paper that I have withdrawn from the race for solicitor-general of the Flint circuit. There are some private reasons which render it very inconvenient for me to remain longer in the race. There are so many able and worthy gentlemen willing and patriotic enough to serve, therefore I trust the country is safe, and no doubt criminals will be vigorously prosecuted. I thank all my friends for their interest in my behalf.
Respectfully, JAMES F. ROGERS.

### Carter Tate's Illness and Withdrawal.

For several days Hon. F. C. Tate, of Pickens, who has been a candidate for solicitor general of the Blue Ridge circuit, has been very ill in his room at the Metropolitan. His condition has, for the past few days, been such as to alarm his friends, and consequently it was determined yesterday that a continuance of his fight might prove serious. His brother, Dr. Tate, decided last night that his name must be withdrawn from the race. This leaves George Brown alone in the fight.

The following card explains itself:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Hon. F. C. Tate, candidate for solicitor general of the Blue Ridge circuit, has been ill for the past month with fever, and is still very ill, so much so that his health and probably his life would be endangered by his continued candidacy. Believing this to be true, I deemed it my duty as his physician to so inform him, and urge him to withdraw from the race, which he reluctantly consents to do. Being now free from the worry and excitement incident to such races, I feel confident that he will be restored to his usual good health. HUNTER P. COOPER, M. D.
Atlanta, Ga., November 9, 1888.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: Please announce that I withdraw from the race of solicitor-general of Southwestern circuit. The many kind friends who have offered me their support have my warmest felt thanks.
L. J. BLALOCK.

Mr. Blalock is an eminent lawyer of Americus, Ga., has many friends in the state, and at an early date will, his friends predict, be a man of position and power.

## ONLY ONE PAPER,

### Where There Were Two Before—Marriage of the Age and Herald.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 8.—[Special.] The Birmingham Age was today absorbed by the Herald, and only one paper will appear tomorrow morning. The Herald has bought the United Press franchise, subscription list, good will, etc., of the Age. The new paper will be issued from the Herald office, and will be called the "Age-Herald." It will take both the Associated and United Press. The new company has a capital stock of $200,000, and the following board of directors have been elected: J. F. B. Jackson, W. P. Pinckard, J. J. Altman, Fred Sloss, W. A. Walker, Jr., Frank P. O'Brien, A. O. Lane, R. P. Pearson and T. B. Lyons. The Herald people get five-eighths of the stock of the new company. Frank O'Brien, president of the Herald company, was elected president of the new company, and A. O. Lane, vice-president. The other officers have not yet been elected. No change will be made in the Herald staff for the present at least. The editorial force will remain: R. H. Yancey, editorial writer; W. L. Hawley, night editor; R. P. McDavid, city editor.

## A MARSHAL SHOT.

### A Little Row in Oxford, Ala., on Election Day.

OXFORD, Ala., November 8.—[Special.]—City Marshal A. H. Draper was shot twice in the left arm yesterday by Abner Alexander, a grocery merchant of the town. Alexander and a companion had violated a town ordinance the night before by popping fire crackers. Marshal Draper made a case against them, and when he went to summon Alexander before the mayor he got mad and slapped the marshal in the face. Draper then struck at him with his stick, and from that both parties commenced firing pistols, with the result above. A bystander held Draper, or it is thought he would have killed Alexander.

Alexander is the same young man that killed a negro man near Eastoboga last year and shot the negro's wife. He is still at large, having left Oxford yesterday evening. One of Draper's wounds is a bad one. The end of his elbow is shot off.

### New Mexico in a State of Turmoil.

SANTA FE, November 8.—A report from Valencia county says there was trouble between the republican and democratic judges of election, at Sanrafael Tuesday, over an attempt by the former to secure the poll books. Provencher, one of the judges and an old citizen, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by the attacking party. The murderer escaped to the mountains.

## *A FRESHET.*

Senator Evarts is said to be cutting down his sentences, and is able now to state a proposition without stopping in the middle of it to take a breath.

Emile Zolo, the French novelist, is stout in figure, has a high bulging forehead, a pug nose, small black eyes and wears a close-cropped beard and mustache.

The French government will prosecute a Paris paper for ridiculing the army. Suppose the United States should undertake to prosecute all the papers which have made fun of the American navy?

Miss Sue Blakely, of Warren county, Pa., killed two rattlesnakes on her wedding day just for luck, and her friend, Mrs. Wesley Cameron, of Clarion county, killed last summer seventeen rattlesnakes, five copperheads and three black snakes.

A "marriage trust" is the latest in combines. One of these baneful organizations has been started in New Albany, Ind. It is intended to facilitate matrimony for eloping couples from Kentucky by providing the speediest ways of performing the wedding ceremony.

A play written by a St. Louis anarchist is to be given at the Appalo theater on the anniversary of the Chicago executions. Unless it has twenty-seven acts it will not be a success, Anarchists who cannot "beer up" twenty-five times in an evening soon lose all respect for themselves.

Cora Belle Fellows, the Washington girl who married the Indian, Chaska, made $5,000 by dime museum exhibitions. With the money she bought diamond earrings costing $600, a sealskin sack and an outfit of dresses; also several suits of clothes for her husband and a fine gold watch They have returned to Dakota as poor as ever.

## ASKED TO LEAVE TOWN

### *MR. PORTER STOCKS RECEIVES A THREATENING LETTER.*

### Several Negroes Sign a Paper Commanding Him to Leave Town Because He Talked Against the Republican Party.

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The request was made by a party of negroes.

But he will hardly go.

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It was not long after Porter Stocks received the paper that many persons had heard of it and were talking about it.

Neither Porter Stocks nor his father were at the coal yard or office, but late last night the junior representative of the name was found. He was not at all excited. He was perfectly cool, and when asked about the paper smiled.

"Yes, I did receive such a paper," he said, "but I don't think I shall do as I am requested."

"Where is the paper? Let me see it?" he was asked.

"I gave it to papa soon after receiving it and have not seen it since. Papa wanted to show it to some friends with whom he wanted to consult about it."

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"Well, it went on to say that I did not behave Wednesday night as the republicans would like to have had me. Then it referred to the shooting I did near the Central depot, and told me to leave town."

"Are you going?"

"I told you no. Now, about that shooting. I went out to hunt the negro who shot the boy with several others, and as I was coming back met the negro at whom I shot. I would not have shot at the negro but when I spoke to him he pulled his pistol, and I fired because I believed he was going to shoot, Any man would have done as I did."

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"You say the paper was signed?"

"Yes; there were eight names, I believe, to it."

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"Let's see; Nick Holmes, the shoemaker, a negro named Williams, one of the McHenry's, a White and I can't recall the others."

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*Southern Society of Immigration.*—Mr. J. L. Bass, of Rome, secretary of the Southern Society, of Immigration and Development, passed through the city yesterday enroute for Augusta, where today, that organization will hold its second meeting. The first meeting was held in Chattanooga last winter. Since that time much good has come out of the movement. It has materially drawn the attention of men and money towards the south, and lower railroad rates from the north were secured, through its agency during last spring than were ever obtained before. It is hoped that the deliberations of the meeting to be held today may shape a policy for the society that will result in great good to fields for which it labors.

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*Has He Gone to Indianapolis?*—The number of people who called to see Colonel Buck yesterday was large. But they were doomed to disappointment. Colonel Buck had left the city for a week's rest. The customhouse officials were unable to tell the people where the colonel has gone.

*Not Expected to Live.*—The many friends of Mr. T. M. Bishop will regret to learn that he is still very low with typhoid fever. He is at the residence of is father in-law, Dr. T. E. Collier, on Hunter street. Every possible attention is being given him. Drs. Divine, Duncan and Gaston are aiding Dr. Collier to save his life, and we trust their efforts will be successful.

*One of Many.*—Mr. Wallace Rhodes will put in an application for the Atlanta postmastership. Mr. Rhodes is well known in Atlanta, where he has lived since boyhood. It is understood that his claims will be pressed by both republican and democratic friends.

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He was one of Atlanta's most respected citizens.

Judge Butt was born in Warren county and received his education in Warrenton. When he was yet quite young his parents moved to Hall county, but in a few years returned to Warren. When twenty-two years of age Judge Butt married Miss Mary M. Butt, and two years later moved to Campbell county, where he was elected judge of the inferior court. Later he moved to Villa Rica, where he went into gold mining. After three years in the mines he returned to Campbell, and was again made judge of the court. He was a delegate from Campbell to the state convention, which gave utterance to the famous Georgia platform.

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The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence. The remains will be laid to rest in Westview.

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## SEVERAL OPINIONS

### *AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTION ON THE SOUTH,*

**And What We Should Do to Be Prosperous Under Republican Rule—The Governors' Replies.**

What should the south do?

What is the path through which she can best reach prosperity and independence under the administration of Harrison, and the revived power of the republican party?

These are important questions, and we have sought the opinion of the southern leaders in the various states, and print below the various advice they have to offer:

**Southern Progress Retarded.**

RALEIGH, N. C., November 7.—To H. W. Grady: Cleveland's defeat postpones the reduction of onerous taxes, the modification or repeal of odius features of internal revenue and will greatly impede our southern industries. Our duty is to work the harder, live more economically, submit to the authorities that be, but look to the day when democrats will return to power and redeem it.

A. M. SCALES.

**We'll Work Our Own Destiny.**

RICHMOND, Va., November 8.—H. W. Grady: Republican revenue laws have added so largely to the wealth of capitalists and manufacturers, while making the masses of the people poor, that it is now possible to combine and form a political trust, and force impoverished men, by the lavish use of money, to sustain the party that in turn adds so largely to their incomes, hence the success of Harrison and Morton, who are so close to great corporations and money kings, and so far from the people. The south will work its own destiny, and grow great and powerful; will develop her great resources, respect the constitution and the laws, and do her whole duty, when the opportunity comes, towards restoring the control of this republic to a national, and not a sectional, party. Such is her mission.

FITZHUGH LEE.

**A Cheerful View.**

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., November 8.—H. W. Grady: Governor Perry is in Pensacola. Defeat will be gracefully accepted by Florida and the south generally, but all recognize the serious injury and injustice that will accrue to the laboring classes in the whole country by the continuation of a high protective tariff, which operates to enrich the few at the expense of the many. Republicans will, of course, be appointed to federal offices, but the south will not object to this if honest, competent men are selected by Harrison. Business will not be effected by Harrison's election, except as high tariff affects all prosperity and affects those ground down by rich money combinations.

J. B. WHITFIELD.

**Beaten By Money and the Trusts.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 8.—H. W. Grady: Cleveland's defeat is a great calamity. His policy and administration have been in the interest of reform and the true principle of liberty. It has been caused by the money power of the country and the extraordinary epoch of monopoly which resented his efforts to maintain his hold upon the government and fill it properly through protections and trusts. Its effects in the south and all agricultural districts will have a depressing influence and will affect unfavorably the value of real property. The agriculture of the country demands an open, not a restrictive commercial policy, with other countries. Our duty is to quietly acquiesce, reorganize and fight the battle for reform in 1892, with Hill for president, and Gray for vice-president.

S. P. HUGHES,
Governor of Arkansas.

**Civil Service and the Tariff.**

JACKSON, Miss., November 8.—H. W. Grady: Mr. Cleveland's defeat is a great disappointment and a severe blow to the democratic party. He deserved a better fate. The cause of the disaster existed at the north and is attributed, in a great measure, to two things. His course in regard to the civil service and his advocacy of a revision of the tariff. The former produced dissatisfaction and divisions in the party, and the latter was misrepresented and perverted by his opponents, and produced alarm among those who enjoyed the benefits of the present exorbitant tariff. The effect of the defeat will produced temporary dispondency among the whites in negro sections, but it will not abate their confidence in their capacity to control their local affairs. It is our duty to adhere to the democratic faith and to hope for better fortune in the future.

ROBERT LOWRY.

**Will Revive Race Prejudice.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 8.—Your correspondent interviewed Governor Richardson tonight upon the effect of Cleveland's defeat would have on the business of South Carolina and the south generally, and the duty of the south under the circumstances. The governor said: "I am not satisfied that Cleveland is defeated. I am slow to believe that the people of America are so blind to their own interests and so untrue to sound principles of good government. If Cleveland is defeated, the progress of the south, of late so wonderful, will be checked and retarded for many years. Cleveland's defeat will be injurious to the colored people of the south, and will tend to interrupt the friendly feeling rapidly growing between the races here. The democracy could only be defeated by lingering sectional feeling, treachery in party ranks and corrupt use of money. But our duty under so great a calamity will be to abide the result, with unfaltering loyalty to the constitution, and use all the power with which nature has blessed us to preserve our threatened civilization."

**Senator Colquitt's Views.**

The election means that money, corporate power and monopoly have proved stronger than the people, and sectional prejudice is still the controlling power in the north. The special classes—the pets and favorites of legislation—have been able to carry the day over the unselfish patriotism of the people.

The election of Harrison means, in my opinion, that the south will be humiliated in every possible way. I have felt this for years, as I have sat in the senate of the United States. I know that no more loyal man than myself held a seat in the body—none who was in fuller sympathy with the union, and every part of the union—none who was fuller of a feeling of comradeship, and affection for every fellow-senator. But I have set there day after day, and year after year, and been compelled to hear abuse of my people, suspicions as to their motives, and villification and hatred poured out by northern senators, until my very heart has been sick. I have often thought that if a stranger to this country were to sit in the gallery and listen to the senatorial debates, he would imagine that one-third of the union was filled with ruffians and disreputable people, of which the other two-thirds were ashamed, and whose companionship they loathed and despised. He would not be permitted to think that this was a union of equal states, and that the same human nature governed the men of all sections. This hatred, which appears to have deepened with time with republican senators, will, I believe, be made manifest in every possible way.

The south has but one thing to do. That is to maintain the integrity of the democratic party in every state, in every county and in every town. Make this organization supreme, and hold control of the local, and county, and state affairs. That they will do this no man who knows their temper and their courage as well as I do can doubt for one moment.

**The Situation a Serious One.**

Senator Brown said:

"I think the defeat of President Cleveland is a great misfortune, not only to the south, but to the whole country. He had given us an able and fearless administration. Honest and sincere, he had the courage of his convictions and acted upon them.

"As to the cause of the defeat I think that it is properly stated in THE CONSTITUTION this morning where it quotes from the Washington Post, the president's own remarks on the subject, where he attributes the defeat mainly to his position on the tariff question. While other causes combined with that in producing the result, I think there is no reasonable doubt that the president's last annual message and the position he has occupied on the tariff was the principal cause of his defeat.

"If the president's last annual message had discussed the subjects usually discussed in a state paper of that character, instead of making the message relate to the tariff only, and had called attention to the large surplus in the treasury as a great evil and advocated early legislation to return the money to the channels of trade and business, and had advocated a reduction of the revenue collected annually, so as to avoid the surplus in the future, and suggested that it might be done by repeal of the internal revenue laws, or by reduction of the tariff, or by reduction of each of the two, and referred the question to the wisdom of congress as to the mode of making the reduction.

"And if the St. Louis convention, when it met, had reaffirmed the platform of 1884, upon which President Cleveland was triumphant in the election, and which was a platform that the four doubtful states could stand upon, I entertain no doubt that the result would have been the triumphant election of President Cleveland by a largely increased majority, and the democrats would have carried the house of representatives by a large majority.

"Our people in the south stand a great deal upon the traditions of the past. The tariff question has been but little discussed in the south since the war, for the reason that the race question and the sectional question have been the dominant question and everything else has had to give place to them.

"A large number of democrats believe the south, with its vast resources undeveloped, has greater need of a protective tariff to build up and develop its immense wealth than any other section of the union. The south could, therefore, have stood properly on any platform where the democracy of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana could have stood, and it seems to me the wise thing for the convention to have done would have been to ask the democracy of the four states named to frame a platform on the tariff question upon which they could safely stand. We should have united with them in its adoption and support, and I think no reasonable man who is well posted on the subject could doubt that upon such a platform laid down by the democracy in convention the result would have been entirely different. We should not only have carried the election, but I think the democracy would then have held power for many years to come.

"The president's message presented the single question tersely and strongly, and it aroused the whole country on the issue, and the result has been, as confessed by him, defeat growing out of that tariff issue.

"You ask what will be the effect of the election in the south. If the republican party has elected not only its candidate for the presidency, but a majority of the members of the house of representatives of the 51st congress, while it holds the senate by a republican majority, I think the effect is going to be very unfortunate for the south.

"I think I saw many things during the late long session that indicate a disposition of the republican party, if it could control the two houses of congress, and the president, to enact legislation unfriendly to the south.

"Republican statesmen and politicians teach their people to believe that the negro vote is suppressed in the south, that by violence and intimidation they are driven from the polls and the consequence is that the vote of one white man in the south counts as much as two or three white men in the north, and while we know that there is, in fact, no truth whatever in this allegation, yet the carelessness of our own race in remaining away from the polls on election days, simply because they see that the republicans do not keep up a regular organization, and because they know that we have a safe democratic majority, gives color to these accusations against us.

"For instance, a republican orator will state that 60,000 votes in Georgia elected ten congressmen, while there are some districts in the north that vote from 40,000 to 60,000; and they ask the people how it is that there is so small a turn out at the polls in Georgia and other southern states, and they draw the inference that it results from the intimidation and driving from the polls of the negro race.

"Now, we know that there is not a world of truth in it. There is no state in the union where the elections are freer and the count fairer than they are in the state of Georgia. No one is driven from the polls, or in the slightest degree intimidated because of his position as a republican or democrat. The only instances of intimidation I have heard of at any recent period have been where the negroes have intimidated persons of their own color who were proposing to vote the democratic ticket and they have sometimes handled them roughly.

"The truth is, the negro population, since the failure of the forty acres and a mule that they looked for when they were first enfranchised, have lost a great deal of their interest in the ballot. A large proportion of them are very ignorant and know nothing of the principles of government or the questions involved in the issues between the two parties. The novelty is worn off and they care very little about going to the polls, and large numbers of them do not go there unless they are closely watched and brought up to the polls by the republican office-seekers or aspirants.

"But taking the view presented by northern republican orators, the question arises, what remedy do they propose? They propose to do it, in my opinion, when they have the power by the control of congress and the president, by enacting laws that the management of all federal elections in the southern states, shall be conducted by persons appointed by federal officers, so as to put elections for members of congress and for president and vice-president entirely under the control of federal officers, setting at naught the authority of the states and assuming the management of elections for members of congress, and president and vice-president by federal authority.

"This would give the southern people a great deal of trouble and would stir up a great deal of bad blood between the two races, which would be very unfortunate and would, I fear, in the end result disastrously.

"As to the last question, 'What is our duty under the circumstances?' I reply that it is to be true to principle and true to ourselves, to stand united as brothers, subordinating for the time economic and financial questions, to the greater and more vital issue. In other words, as long as there is an attempt to do us injustice an to oppress us, we ought to stand together as one man and resist it by every legal means in our power. In other words, we must struggle manfully to maintain the solid south as long as the bloody shirt is waved by the northern republicans. Whenever they recognize the right of Georgia and South Carolina to regulate and control their internal affairs and their elections as the right of New York and Connecticut to do the same is recognized, then the south can afford to discuss the tariff, silver coinage, civil service and other like questions and divide upon them. In the present state of things we must stand by our friends in the north and we should allow them to make such platforms on economic questions as they can stand upon and maintain themselves, and we should stand by them unitedly and firmly."

**Governor John B. Gordon.**

The election of a republican president would have no serious effect on our prosperty, if the administration is national, and not sectional in spirit, and is just to all the sections.

If, however, any extreme measures are resorted to, it would undoubtedly prove an immeasurable calamity to the south, and hurtful to the whole country. The clear duty of the democracy of the south is to stand firm and undaunted, and maintain its supremacy in every southern state. This I am confident it will do.

**A Republican View.**

In order that our readers may get an opinion as to what the republicans think of the situation, we subjoin the opinions of Governor Bullock, and Colonel A. E. Buck.

A CONSTITUTION reporter called on ex-Governor Bullock to obtain his views on the political situation, as it appeared yesterday morning. When the reporter made his wants known the ex-governor said: "I am glad you have paid me the compliment of an inquiry, because so many of my friends ask and write me on this question that I can best answer them all thorough the free columns of THE CONSTITUTION. A representative of the New York Herald called on me last evening—but his report may not reach your readers. First and foremost, then, I believe and say that the election of General Harrison will prove the greatest blessing which has befallen our section since the abolition of slavery. That gave us a chance to utilize all our natural advantages, and this will make sure the doubling and quadrupling of our industries by the assurance of permanence to the protective policy for American industry."

"Then you favor a high tariff?"

"Not necessarily a 'high' tariff, but I do favor the adjustment of whatever tariff is necessary to give us the needed revenue in such a way on foreign imports as to protect every industry that can be fostered in the United States. The whole system of internal taxation by federal authority and through federal officials should be swept away."

"But the great question is, how does General Harrison stand toward the south?"

"I have no authority to speak for General Harrison. But if we judge by his record and his words he has only good will towards every section of his country. He was a brave and gallant federal soldier who saw much of actual service and hard fighting, and we have never yet found one of that class who had any bitterness in his heart for our section. The bad blood of today does not flow in the veins of any man on either side of the great contest who was ready to shed good blood when there was danger at the front. General Harrison was one of the bravest in that position. His record since as a United States senator and his speeches in the campaign sustain this belief."

"But how about his political appointees in the south?"

"Of course it is only fair to suppose that he will seek the best men in the sections where appointees are needed. Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that he is under no political obligations to the organizations branded republican in the south, and about which our people are justly alarmed. Outside of Virginia and North Carolina those organizations are numerically controlled by negroes who are not always the best of their race. These organizations are always an excuse for the foolish attitude that most of our white people assume with regard to a race issue. But General Hsrrison is not indebted to them for votes in the nominating convention at Chicago. He was nominated by the delegates representing the best elements of society in the free states, and is the type of candidate around whom that class of people everywhere should rally for safety against the power of vice and ignorance."

"But how can the better elements of society here rally to a party and a president that seeks in every way to degrade our whites and magnify our blacks?"

"I do not know of any party or any president seeking any such result, or imbued with any such purpose. Any party proclaiming or reasonably suspected of such a policy could not carry the state of Massachusetts. If this had been the issue in the late contest General Harrison would not have carried a single state in the union. And there will be nothing for our section to complain of in the coming administration unless we bring it upon ourselves by kicking against the inevitable. When we surrendered our armies that were marshalled to maintain a sentiment, we all agreed to 'abide by the laws.' Susequently we were offered an option as to the enfranchisement of the negro. This we spurned. But later accepted the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States as a settlement of the war issues. These amendments demand equal public advantages and privileges to all citizens. We can't change this constitution, except by successful resolution. The congress makes national laws and the supreme court construes them. Our parole commits us to their obedience. It is no longer a question of preference, but of duty. Our local governments are in the hands of a majority of our lawful voters, subject to the federal constitution—outside authority cannot now add to or take from the basis of representation. There is no authority on earth to override our 'home rule,' and we are ready and willing to see to it that such rule is in conformity with the constitution we have sworn to support. On questions affecting federal matters, election of congressmen, federal courts and so forth, the congress and general government are supreme, and we have no right or reason to object to any lawful procedure this authority may take within its own sphere. If there is no cause to question the fairness or fullness of elections by which congressmen are selected, there will be no excuse for any attempt at federal interference."

"To what do you attribute the defeat of President Cleveland?"

"Primarily to his free trade message. Even the protective features of the Mills bill, and the denial of democratic congressmen that they favored free trade, could not overcome the shock occasioned by the president's frank expression of free trade views and his mistaken notion that the tariff is only a tax. To borrow the poetic reference to our delightful climate from the editorial page of today's CONSTITUTION, there are no butterflys on the northwestern meadows in November, but the intelligent farmer there has his stock under cover, and surrounded by his family at the fireside, reads the fact that diversified industry makes markets for his farm produce, and his vote follows his intelligent and well informed judgment, while we brood over misfortunes in the past and cower before imaginary misfortunes in the future. The best interest of the Georgia farmer is identical with that of the Minnesota farmer, and ours has the advantage of the November butterfly. The second reason for the president's defeat was his misapprehension of his duty in hoarding money in the treasury. The law requires the surplus to be used in cancelling the public debt. The president persisted in piling it up in the treasury to the great injury of the business of the country. These two mistakes of the president united the agriculture, the industry and the capital of the north against him, and had we not been blinded—color-blinded—by our prejudice of caste on the negro question, the same elements in the south would have harmonized with those in the north."

"What do you believe will be General Harrison's disposition in national matters towards our section?"

"As before, let me say, I have no authority to speak far General Harrison, and only give expression to my own views. I believe he will be disposed to give to our section every aid that may properly come through federal authority. Our natural resources and opportunities are rich and attractive enough to command unlimited private capital, now that such investments are safe from the danger of free trade legislation. But we need very liberal appropriations from the public funds to improve and enlarge our harbors and rivers, which have been neglected for a century—first, because of the old strict construction states rights theories, and later, because of sectional animosities. Both hinderances are now everlastingly dead, and we should have a larger proportion of the public fund because of our greater need. The opening of our harbors and rivers, as far as practical, will go a long way towards protecting commerce and trade from undue exactions by railway combinations. Our natural waterways give us assurance of safety, and every dollar that competent government engineers could find use for should be promptly appropriated. If our people give any evidence that such a policy is desired, and would be appreciated by us, I believe we would be sure of presidential approval of congressional appropriations in that direction. We certainly never can secure it by unmanly fault finding over what we cannot change, or by longer hugging delusions that have wrecked us heretofore."

"You do not sympathise then with the fears expressed by leading southern statesmen as to the trouble to arise on the race question?"

"No, sir, I certainly do not, and I am unable to understand how a public man like Senator Colquitt, for instance, who owes his present elevation to the negro contingent in the political contests which have placed him at the front, can now be so alarmed. It will be the fault and folly of ourselves if we do not prosper under the administration of President Harrison and the legislation of a republican congress."

**Colonel A. E. Buck.**

The election of Harrison will have the effect to divide the white, and consequently the colored vote upon the tariff question in future elections. The development of the natural resources of the south will, in my judgment, be marvelous, and no section of the country needs protection on raw material, or manufactures as this. It will bring not only a larger development of its coal and iron industries, so far as the manufacture of pig iron is concerned, but it will bring from the north a large influx of capital and men to enter upon the manufacture of all the finer products of iron and steel. No section of our country in my opinion, will advance so rapidly in all kinds of manufacture as the south. Cleveland's election would have had the effect to depress all manufacturing enterprises consequent upon the approval by the American people of the free trade policy as announced by the president's message in December last. I think Harrison's election will result in allaying sectional feeling, and bring about a better understanding between the people north and south.

## A CO-OPERATIVE COTTON FACTORY.

**A New Scheme and a Good One for Increasing Our Manufacturing Enterprises.**

Messrs. George Wilcox and W. A. Gregg have started a company that promises well for Atlanta.

"The co-operative plan," said Mr. Gregg, "is the one on which Atlanta must build up. She has few rich men, but a community of well-to-do, thrifty people. She has hardly a citizen who cannot save money out of his weekly earnings. We have fourteen building and loan associations, supported by monthly dues, two or three banking companies, each in operation under the same plan. We propose now to organize a co-operative company and build a cotton factory. This will give those who want to save by weekly deposits, a good investment—it will help the city, and will give men work with which to earn money to save."

"We want," said Mr. Wilcox, "2,500 shares, payable, one dollar a week, and to run two years. This will give us $260,000 capital at the end of two years, which is enough to build and run a good size cotton factory. We propose to go to work as soon as we have collected twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. The money will then come in as it is needed."

"Will you get the amount raised?"

"I think so beyond doubt. We have approached a score or so of men, and every man takes stock. Some have taken twenty-five shares, and from that down to five shares. It is payable one dollar a week. I believe that we will raise the 2,500 shares within a few days. This is better than putting your savings into building and loan associations, or into a bank. It gives you as good a return for your money, and it builds up the city by furnishing work for several hundred additional people. Three cotton mills have been built in Charlotte by this plan, and we ought to build one in Atlanta without any trouble."

The idea is to get the 2,500 shares subscribed, then call the subscribers together, and elect a board of directors who will in turn elect a president. Mr. James R. Wylie has been spoken of as president of the mill and will undoubtedly be elected if he will accept.

Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine."

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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G. H. HOLLENBECK.

Any parent who has OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, ($1.00 a year) may in time count on larger men and women well acquainted with men and things. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, will send a sample copy on receipt of 5 cents.

**Jacksonville and Florida Refugees.**

The Central Railroad of Georgia will extend return tickets held to all points in Florida until December 31st, aud are now running daily a through Pullman sleeping car and coach to Waycross, making close connection with Savannah, Florida and Western with through coach to Sanford via Jacksonville and Palatka, connecting with Florida Southern railroad for all points south on Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West and South Florida railroad, also via Live Oak and Florida Railroad and Navigation company for all points south and west. This train leaves Atlanta (union) depot at 7:15 p. m. via Macon, Albany to Waycross. Be sure your tickets read via Central Railroad of Georgia, avoiding omnibus transfers in Atlanta, being the only line going to Florida that leaves union depot after arrival of all trains. For further information, sleeping car reservation, call on or write to

W. H. LUCAS,
Florida, Passenger Agent,
11 Kimball House, Atlantn, Ga.
SAM B. WEBB, T. P. A.
D. W. APPLER, G. A.,
11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga
E. T. CHARLTON, G. P. A.,
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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

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The magnificent Legendary Spectacular Production—the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS

Staged at an actual outlay of $35,000! Sixteen full stage scenes! 320 imported costumes!

3 Grand European Ballets!

Led by Mlle. Bonparti, premiere assoluta, Mlle. Paparillo, second, and Mons. Chiado.

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OVER 100 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE!

The most gorgeous pageant ever seen on a southern tour.

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nov 4 7 8 9 10

Monday and Tuesday, November 12, 13. | Tuesday Matinee at 2:30.

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Of Arabian and American Horses, Ponies and Mules in novel and unique performances, with

PROFESSOR HICKEY'S
SCHOOL OF EDUCATED DOGS.

Reduced prices: 15c, 25c, 50c. Reserved seats at night 25c extra.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, Penetrates the Muscles to the Very Bone! Wonderful! TRY IT!!

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MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.

TELEPHONE 177.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

### RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

#### EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

| ARRIVE. | DEPART. |
|---|---|
| *No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...6 20 a m | *No. 12—for Rome, [illegible] Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis...12 20 pm |
| *No. 13—from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati...2 [illegible]0 pm | *No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, [illegible] and [illegible]...6 40 a m |
| *No. 1—from Cincinnati, and Nashville...12 0[illegible] m | *No. 11—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...2 35 am |
| *No. 16—from Savannah Brunswick and Jacksonville...9 [illegible]0 pm | *No. 15, for Macon...8 00 am |
| *No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points...7 30 am | *No. 13, for Knoxville, Asheville and Chattanooga...10 05 pm |
| *No. 12—from Macon...12 05 n'n | *No. 1—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...2 5 pm |

#### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| *No. 3—Fast express—From Waycross, Albany, Savannah and Macon...6 40 a m | *No. 2—For Macon, Savannah, Eufaula and Albany...6 50 a m |
| No. 15—Accommodation from Griffin...7 25 a m | *No 14—For Macon...9 10 a m |
| No. 17—Special Sunday accommodation from Griffin...7 35 a m | *No. 12—For Macon and Columbus, Albany and Eufaula, 2 15 p m |
| *No. 11—From Macon...9 58 a m | No. 18—Special Sunday accommodation for Griffin...3 00 p m |
| No. 19—Accommodation from Hapeville, 1 40 p m | *No 4—Fast express for Savannah, Albany, Waycross and Brunswick...7 15 p m |
| *No. 1—Through express from Savannah and Macon...5 40 p m | No. 20—Accommodation for Hapeville, 12 01 pm |
| *No. 13—From Eufaula, Alb'ny and Macon, 9 00 p m | |

#### WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Chat'ga*...6 32 a m | To Chattanooga*...7 50 am |
| " Marietta...8 35 a m | To Marietta...11 45 am |
| " Rome...11 05 am | To Chattanooga*...1 35 pm |
| " Chat'ga*...1 45 pm | To Rome...3 45 pm |
| " Marietta...2 58 pm | To Marietta...4 40 pm |
| " Chat'ga*...6 3[illegible] pm | To Chattanooga*...5 55 pm |
| " Chat'ga*...11 13 pm | To Chattan'ga*...11 15 pm |

#### ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Montg'ry*...6 10 a m | To Selma...1 35 p m |
| " West Point...10 30 a m | To West Point...4 00 p m |
| " Selma...6 00 p m | To Montgom'ry*...10 00 p m |

#### GEORGIA RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Augusta*...6 30 a m | To Augusta*...8 00 a m |
| " Covington*...7 55 a m | To Decatur...8 55 a m |
| " Decatur...10 15 a m | To Clarkston...12 10 p m |
| " Augusta*...1 00 p m | To Augusta*...2 45 pm |
| " Clarkston...2 20 p m | To Covington...6 20 pm |
| " Augusta*...5 45 p m | To Augusta*...11 15 p m |
| " Decatur...4 45 p m | To Decatur...3 45 pm |

#### PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

| | |
|---|---|
| From Lula...8 00 am | *To Washington .7 10 am |
| *From Wash'g'n...11 00 am | To Athens...4 30 pm |
| *From Wash'g'n...9 40 pm | *To Washington...6 15 pm |

#### GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| *From Starkville...6 40 a m | To Birming'm*...1 05 pm |
| From Tallapoosa...9 30 a m | To Tallapoosa...5 00 pm |
| *From Birm'g'm...5 32 p m | To Starkville...11 00 pm |

#### CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lv. Atlanta...12 10 p m | Lv. Clarkston...1 25 p m |
| Lv. Decatur...12 42 p m | Lv. Decatur...1 48 p m |
| Ar. Clarkston...12 57 p m | Ar. Atlanta...2 20 p m |

#### ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Fort Valley, 3 00 p m and 8 40 p m | To Fort Valley, 7 15 a m and 4 00 p m |

*Daily—†Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

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Six (6) ground leases of the Kimball House Co. running 99 years from 1883, each lease paying $50 per month free from all taxes.

$9,000.00 Kimball House Co. first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, interest payable semi-annually.

$3,600.00 Kimball House Co. preferred stock, guaranteed five per cent.

Sealed bids are invited for the whole or any part of the above until November 15th, 1888.

Terms cash. Privilege reserved to accept or reject any bids.

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Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

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PRICE, $1.00.
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# Finance and Commerce.

## Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 8, 1888.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

| STATE AND CITY BONDS. | Bid. | Asked. | R. R. BONDS. | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Ga. 4½ 30 year | 107½ | 109 | Ga 6s, 1910 | 110 | — |
| Ga. 6s, 1889 | 100 | 102 | Ga. 6s, 1922 | 112 | — |
| Ga. 7s, gold | 101 | 105 | Cent. 7s, 1893 | 107 | — |
| Ga. 7s, 1896 | 113 | — | C., C. & A. 1st | 104 | — |
| S. C. Brown | 105 | — | A. & C. 1st | 117 | 119 |
| Savannah 5s | 103 | 105 | A. & C. inc | 101 | — |
| Atl'ta 8s, 1902 | 123½ | — | W. of A. 1st | 109 | — |
| Atl'ta 8s, 1892 | 105 | — | do. 2d | 105 | 107 |
| Atl'ta 7s, 1904 | 120 | — | Ga. Pac. 1st | 106 | 108 |
| Atl'ta 7s, 1899 | 113 | 115 | Ga. Pac. 2d | 40 | 45 |
| Atl'ta 6s, L. D. | 111 | 113 | Am'cus, Prest. & L'mkn 1st 7s | 104 | 107 |
| Atl'ta 6s, S. D. | 100 | 102 | M. & N. G. 1st | 100 | — |
| Atlanta 5s | 100 | — | Ga. Mid. & Gif 1st 6s, 1926 | 92 | 94 |
| Atlanta 4½s | 99 | 101 | RAILROAD STOCKS. | | |
| Augusta 7s | 110 | 112 | Georgia | 199 | — |
| Macon 6s | 110 | 114 | At. & Char. | 80 | — |
| Columbus 5s | 100 | 103 | Southwest'n | 122 | 124 |
| ATLANTA BANK STOCKS. | | | S. Carolina | 5 | 15 |
| Atlanta Nat'l | 300 | — | Central | 118 | — |
| Merch'ts B'k | 140 | 145 | Central deb | 99 | 101 |
| B'k State Ga | 140 | — | Aug. & Sav | 127 | 129 |
| Gate City Nat | 142 | — | A. & W. Pt | 105 | 107 |
| Capital City | 97 | 100 | do. deb | 101 | 102 |
| RAILROAD BONDS. | | | C., C. & A. | 20 | 20 |
| Ga. 6s, 1897 | 105 | 107 | | | |

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

### Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The stock market today was dull, except for one stock, but it was weak and declining in the forenoon and the losses made during that time were never recovered. Prices at the close were in a great majority of the list materially lower than those of last evening. There were a number of disquieting advices received during the day, such as a disruption of the western passenger association and trouble with the coal diggers on the Panhandle. But the principle cause of the demoralization was the unusually heavy sales for foreign account, which was kept up almost throughout. The reason assigned for this outpouring of long stocks was that foreigners were distrustful that the new administration might make such changes as would retard business and so hurt values of securities. There was the usual amount of short stock put out by bears and traders, but they were not of special importance upon the course of prices. Coal stocks, and especially Reading, were leaders in the decline, and dealings in the stock mentioned assumed large proportions, furnishing nearly half the business done. Trunk lines were heavy and in some cases decidedly weak on recent reductions, and the refusal of the Pennsylvania to advance rates had a marked influence. They were followed by southern stocks, and notwithstanding the favorable outlook for Southwestern lines both Atchison and Missouri Pacific were prominent for the declines established. Cotton Oil was the feature, being, after the first decline, remarkably strong, and on large business closed a fraction higher. Union Pacific was prominent among the active stocks, but its movements were small and its price was well maintained throughout, and Tennessee Coal was conspicuous during the early trading by its advance, though the greater portion of the advantage was afterwards lost. The rest of the list were dull. Active stocks are almost invariably lower tonight, and Reading lost 1½ per cent, Atchison 1¼, Canada Southern and Norfolk and Western preferred 1⅛ each, Missouri Pacific 1 and others fractional amounts. Sales reached 195,000 shares.

Exchange dull but steady at 485@488¾. Money easy at 2@2½. Subtreasury balances: Coin $156,631,000; currency, $15,452,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 127¼; 4½s 108¾. State bonds neglected.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. Class A 2 to 5 | 104 | N. O. Pac. 1st | 94½ |
| do. Class B 5s | 109 | N. Y. Central | 110½ |
| Ga. 7s mortgage | 103 | Norfolk & W'n pre | 51¾ |
| N. C. 6s | 118 | Northern Pacific | 26¼ |
| do. 4s | 91 | do. preferred | 60⅞ |
| S. C. con. Brown | 105 | Pacific Mail | 37 |
| Tenn. settlement 3s | 70¼ | Reading | 48⅞ |
| Virginia 6s | 48 | Rich. & Alleghany | 15⅛ |
| Virginia consols | 35 | Richmond & Dan | — |
| Chesap'ke & Ohio | — | Rich. & W. P. Ter'l | 29⅛ |
| Chicago & N. W. | 111⅜ | Rock Island | 106⅛ |
| do. preferred | 142½ | St. Paul | 66⅞ |
| Del. & Lack | 138½ | do. preferred | 106⅞ |
| Erie | 28⅞ | Texas Pacific | 24⅜ |
| East Tenn., new | 10 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 34⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 103⅛ | Union Pacific | 65 |
| L. & N. | 59⅛ | N. J. Central | 89⅞ |
| Memphis & Char | 54 | Missouri Pacific | 77⅞ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 9½ | Western Union | 85⅞ |
| N. & C. | 82 | Cotton oil trust cert. | 52⅞ |

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 8, 1888.

Consolidated net receipts today 42,318 bales; exports to Great Britain 15,743; to France —; to continent 7,069; stock 663,640.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| November | 9.51@ | 9.59@ 9.60 |
| December | 9.61@ | 9.69@ 9.70 |
| January | 9.74@ | 9.83@ 9.84 |
| February | 9.86@ | 9.95@ 9.95 |
| March | 9.97@ | 10.05@10.06 |
| April | 10,07@10.08 | 10.15@10.16 |
| May | 10.17@ ... | 10.24@10.25 |
| June | 10.24@10.25 | 10.32@10.33 |
| July | 10.32@10.34 | 10.40@10.41 |
| August | 10.39@ | 10.46@10.47 |

Closed steady; sales 106,200 bales.

Local—Market firm; middling 9⅜c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| By wagon | 289 |
| Air-line Railroad | 176 |
| Georgia Railroad | 125 |
| Central Railroad | 19 |
| Western and Atlantic Railroad | 66 |
| West Point Railroad | 22 |
| East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad | 46 |
| Georgia Pacific Railroad | 42 |
| A. and F. | 24 |
| Total | 799 |
| Receipts previously | 33,849 |
| Total | 34,648 |
| Stock September 1 | 459 |
| Grand total | 83,107 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shipped today | 403 |
| Shipped previously | 20,598 |
| Taken by local spinners | 2,921 |
| Total | 23,922 |
| Stock on hand | 11,185 |

The following is our comparative statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts today | 799 |
| Same time last year | 911 |
| Showing a decrease of | 112 |
| Receipts since September 1 | 34,648 |
| Same time last year | 60,633 |
| Showing a decrease of | 25,985 |

### Henry Clews & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Foreign advices this morning were bad, Liverpool showing no disposition to aid in an advance. The cotton market was lower and in consequence, at our city, trading was at prices about three points below last night's close. The weakness, however, was only of short duration. There is a bullish feeling in cotton which has been increased today by the continued light receipts, some bad weather in the south and what is more than this an active demand for spot cotton. There is more business coming from outside operators and the bulk of it appears to be for long account. The receipts of cotton are delayed for the time being for several causes, but there is no doubt the cotton has been made and will in the end find its way to market. While the movement is light, prices may continue to improve some, but as we have before advised, it is our opinion that the free movement towards the markets is only a matter of a slight improvement on price and when this is reached cotton will be freely offered and prices will not be sustained. In view of this we can only advise small profits on the bull side and sales on bulges. Liverpool does not seem to take much stock in Manchester advices which are very good. The October report shows exports of yarns 24,000,000 against 22,334,100 last year, and of cloths 463,000,000 against 4[illegible],067,000 last year. The southern markets are active and firm, with a fractional advance in some instances. Our spot market is firm with quotations unchanged.

JOHN L. ERNEST.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular to-day, say: The market opened at about 4 points decline, however, some good buying was developed and the market steadied until about noon when a sharp advance of some 7 or 8 points was established upon the news that the returns of Great Britain showed the exports of yarns and cloths for the month of October to have been the largest on record and about 12½ per cent more than last year. In addition to this the signal service prediction of a cold wave and probable frost in the southern states made selling very cautious, and led many operators to cover their shorts pending the publication of the official crop estimate. Freights at the south are growing easier and the difference between the southern sellers and European buyers is not as wide as it has been.

### By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 8—12:15 p. m.—Cotton steady in fair demand; middling uplands 5¾; middling Orleans 5½; sales 10,000 speculation export 1,000; receipts 5,000; all American uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 35-64, 5 34-64; November and December delivery 5 30-64, 5 29-64; December and January delivery 5 29-64; January and February delivery 5 28-64; February and March delivery 5 28-64; March and April delivery 5 30-64; April and May delivery 5 31-64; May and June delivery 5 33-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, November 8—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,200 bales; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 34-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 26-64, value; December and January delivery 5 28-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 28-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 29-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 30-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 31-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 32 64, buyers; futures dull.

LIVERPOOL, November 8—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 25-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 30-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 28-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 28-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 29-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 30-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 31-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 33-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 35-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, November 8—Cotton firm; sales 237 bales, middling uplands 9¾; middling Orleans 10; net receipts 435; gross 1,679; stock 116,509.

GALVESTON, November 8—Cotton firm; middling 9 9-16; net receipts 5,806 bales; gross 5,806; sales 2,650 stock 76,727.

NORFOLK, November 8—Cotton firm; middling 9 9-16; net receipts 5,322 bales; gross 5,322; stock 53,409 sales 2,038; exports coastwise 1,811.

BALTIMORE, November 8—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 55 bales; gross 1,746; sales 1,309; stock 14,231; exports coastwise 500.

BOSTON, November 8—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾@10; net receipts 1,328 bales; gross 3,704; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, November 8—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; net receipts 1,164 bales; gross 1,164; sales none; stock 21,709.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 7,026.

SAVANNAH, November 8—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 6,446 bales; gross 6,446; sales 4,350 stock 94,658; exports coastwise 1,896.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8—Cotton firm; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 16,700 bales; gross 16,825; sales 3,000; stock 187,857; exports to Great Britain 900;

MOBILE, November 8—Cotton firm; middling 9 7-16 net receipts 726 bales; gross 726; sales 500; stock 21,080; exports coastwise 865.

MEMPHIS, November 8—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 3,559 bales; shipments 4,197 sales 4,19[illegible]; stock 70,414.

AUGUSTA, November 8.—Holiday.

CHARLESTON, November 8—Cotton firm; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 1,366 bales; gross 1,366; sales 400; stock 51,645; exports coastwise 2,427.

## THE CHICAGO MARKET.

### Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Fair business was transacted but the advance was again lost. The opening was ½@1c higher. December advanced an additional cent and May ¾c; then ruled irregular. The early advance was due largely to "shorts" covering, who were influenced in their action by the reported taking of wheat yesterday and today in New York for export, reports placing quantity as high as 200,000 bushels for both days. It was claimed wheat was bought for shipment to Lisbon and was being taken by freight and carrying vessels at low rates of freight. The denial of the above report, at least the report that there had been no wheat taken today, caused the market to react some.

Corn opened ½c advance over closing of yesterday and gradually advanced ¼@½c, reacted ½c and closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. The feeling developed was strong, especially on near futures, a very good demand existing from "shorts;" who were somewhat nervous.

There was an improved demand for oats.

In May delivery trade was quite brisk with considerable from shorts under which ½c higher range of prices was established. Near futures were also accorded rather more attention than for some days past, with the result of ⅛ and ¼c advance, but before the close the speculative market became weaker and reacted.

There was more trading in mess pork but the feeling was somewhat unsettled and prices ruled somewhat irregular though within comparatively narrow range. Offerings were fair and the demand was moderatively active. Purchases were free, early were partly credited to a prominent local operator, and prices were advanced 10@12½c. The later feeling was weaker and prices settled back again 10 to 12½c and closed comparatively steady.

A firmer feeling prevailed in the lard market, but the trading was only moderate. Offerings were not very large and the demand was only fair. Prices were advanced 5@7½c per 100 pounds during early part of the session, but receded again 2½@5c later and the market closed rather quiet.

Quite good speculative demand prevailed for for short rib sides and offerings were moderate. The feeling was stronger and prices were advanced 2½@5c and the market closed steady.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

| | Opening. | Highest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | |
| November | — | — | 114¾ |
| December | 115½ | 118 | 116 |
| January | 114⅞ | 114⅞ | 114 |
| CORN— | | | |
| November | 31¾ | 42 | 41¾ |
| December | 40⅝ | 41¼ | 40⅞ |
| January | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | 38⅛ |
| OATS— | | | |
| November | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 24¾ |
| December | 25⅛ | 25¼ | 25⅛ |
| PORK— | | | |
| November | — | 14 67½ | 14 67½ |
| December | — | 14 62½ | 14 62½ |
| January | 14 92½ | 15 00 | 14 87½ |
| LARD— | | | |
| November | 8 22½ | 8 22½ | 8 20 |
| Year | 8 15 | 8 15 | 8 10 |
| SHORT RIBS— | | | |
| November | — | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| January | 7 55 | 7 57½ | 7 52½ |

### The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 8—The petroleum market opened strong at 87c, but after a slight advance in early trading became weak and declined 1c a sharp rally then carried the price back to the opening figures and the market was steady until the last few minutes, when a western selling caused a sharp break after which the market closed weak at 85¼.

## PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 8, 1888.

### Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 8—Flour—Best patent $6.50 extra fancy $6.25; fancy $6.00; extra family $5.75; choice family $5.25; family $5.25; extra $4.75. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.15; Georgia red $1.00. Bran—Large sacks $1.10; small $1.10. Corn Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—$4.00. Corn—Choice white 65c; No. 2 white Tennessee 63c; No. 2 mixed 62c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 42c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, November 8—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.65@$4.25; good to choice $4.35@$7.15. Wheat, unsettled ¼c higher; No. 2 red November $1.11⅜; December $1.12¼@$1.13, closing $1.13. Corn, spot ¾c higher; options heavy; No. 2 November 50¼; December 50⅜@51⅛, closing 50¼; January 49⅛@50⅛. Oats, spot strong and higher; options dull ⅛@⅜c up; November 30⅜; December 31⅛@31½; January 32⅛; No. 2 spot 30¼@30½; mixed western 28@31⅛. Hops quiet and steady, state 23@28.

BALTIMORE, November 8—Flour dull and active; Howard street and western superfine $3.30@$3.85; extra $4.10@$4.75; family $5.10@$6.00; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.10@$4.50; Rio brands $5.75@$6.00. Wheat, southern quiet and steady; Fultz $1.03@$1.13; longberry $1.10@$1.13; western quiet; No. 2 winter red spot and November $1.06@$1.06¼. Corn southern scarce and strong; white 55@56; yellow 55@57.

ST. LOUIS, November 8—Flour dull; XX family $3.90@$4.00; patents $5.75@$5.95. Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, cash, $1.09¼; December $1.11@1.12½; May $1.15¼@$1.16⅝. Corn heavy; No. 2 mixed cash 39@40; year 34¼@34½; May 36⅛@38⅝. Oats active; No. 2 cash 22⅛@22⅜; May 29@29⅛.

CHICAGO, November 8—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour dull; patents $6.75@$7.00; winter $5.50@$5.75. No. 2 spring wheat $1.14¼@$1.14⅜; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red $1.14¼@$1.14¾. No. 2 corn 41¾@42. No. 2 oats 24¾.

CINCINNATI, November 8—Flour dull; family $4.50@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$5.50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red $1.06. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 44@44. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 26¼.

LOUISVILLE, November 8—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red $1.07; new No. 2 longberry —. Corn, No. 2 mixed 46½; do. white 48. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 26¼.

### Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 8—Coffee, choice 18¾; prime 18½c; good 18¼; fair 17¾; low grade 15½. Sugar—Cut loaf 9c; powdered 9c; standard granulated 8½c; standard A 8½c; extra C 7¾c; yellow extra C 6¾c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 33@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 10c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood ₩ gross $1.15; ₩ 200 $2.50; ₩ 3.50; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice choice 6¾c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 12½c; factory 10¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8—Coffee easy; Rio cargoes common to prime 14@17¾. Sugar lower; Louisiana open kettle choice 5½; prime 4¾; fully fair 4¾; good common 4¾c centrifugals, plantation granulated 7 11-16; choice white 7 11-16; off white 6 5-16; choice yellow clarified 6¼; prime do. 6@6 11-16; off do. 5¾@6. Molasses steady; open kettle fancy 42; choice 33@35; strictly prime 40@41; good prime 36@38; prime 32@34; common 25; good fair 2[illegible]@30; fair 27@28; common to good common 25; centrifugals prime 25; prime to good prime 16; fair to good fair 15@15; inferior to good common 15@16. Louisiana syrup 24@33. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to good 3½@5½.

NEW YORK, November 8—Coffee, options closed steady; November 13.55; December 13.25@13.15; January 13.20@13.25; spot Rio quiet and firm; fair cargoes 15¾. Sugar unsettled; centrifugal 96-test 6 fair to good refining 5@5⅛; refined quiet and lower; C 6¼; extra C 6½; white extra C 6¾; yellow C 6¼@6⅝; off A 6⅞@6⅞; mould A 7¾; standard A 7; confectioners A 7½; cut loaf 8; crushed 8; powdered 7½; granulated 7½; cubes 7¾. Molasses nominal; 50-test 50@53. Rice strong; domestic 4½@6⅜; foreign 4¾@4⅞.

### Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 8—Provisions quiet. Pork $15.00. Lard, prime steam 8@8.12½. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 8.00; long clear 7.62½; clear ribs 7.87½; short clear 8.25. Bacon, boxed shoulders 8.00; long clear 8.62½; clear ribs 8.87½; short clear 8.87½; hams 11@13.25.

LOUISVILLE, November 8—Provisions slow. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.75; clear sides 10.50; shoulders 7.5. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 9½; clear sides 9½; shoulders 6½. Mess pork $15.00. Hams sugar-cured 12½@13¾. Lard, choice leaf 11¼.

NEW YORK, November 8—Pork quiet; mess $16.00@$16.50. Middles strong; short clear 8⅛. Lard weak western steam spot 8.60; city steam 8.00; refined dull; November 8.48@8.50; December 8.41.

CHICAGO, November 8—Cash quotations as were follows: Mess pork $14.75. Lard 8.20. Short ribs loose 7.60@7.65. Dry salted shoulders boxed 8.00@8.25 short clear sides boxed 8.12½@8.15.

CINCINNATI, November 8—Pork quiet at $15.00. Lard quiet at 8.02½. Bulk meats firm and quiet; short ribs 7.75. Bacon steady; short ribs —; short clear 9.37½.

ATLANTA, November —The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8⅜c. Sugar-cured hams 13¼. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 12; refined 9.

### Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 8—Turpentine firm at 42½; rosin firm; strained 70; good strained 75; tar firm at $1.50; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.30; yellow dip $2.10; virgin $2.10.

NEW YORK, November 8—Rosin quiet at $1.00@$1.05; turpentine at 45½ asked.

CHARLESTON, November 8—Turpentine nominal at 42½ bid; rosin firm; good strained 75.

SAVANNAH, November 8—Turpentine quiet at 43, rosin steady at 80@82½.

### Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 8—Apples—$2.50@$3.50 per bbl. Lemons—$3.00@$3.25. Oranges—$2.50@$2.75. Cocoanuts—5½c. Pineapples—$1.50 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7@8c ₩ pound. Figs — 13@18c. Raisins — New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—8@9c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—15c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 4@6c, sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches peeled 11c.

### Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 8—Market steady. Horses shoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Swede iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed; wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00 blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

### Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 8—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@$200.

CINCINNATI, November 8—Hogs easier; common and light $4.25@$5.35; packing and butchers $5.10@$5.50.

### Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 8—Eggs—18@20. Butter—Choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@30c; young chickens large 13@20c. Irish Potatoes — $2.25@$2.50. Sweet Potatoes—60@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 8@10c. Onions—$2.50@$3.00. Cabbage—1½@2c.

### Whisky.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—Whisky active and firm at $1.14.

ST. LOUIS, November 8—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, November 8—Whisky $1.20.

### Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 8.—Ties—New arrow $1.30; bagging—2 lb jute 13¼; 1¾ lb 13; 1½ lb 12½.

**CONTROL OF RAILROAD Desired.**

PARTIES OWNING A COMPLETE RAILROAD, or one nearly completed, which has been for sometime successively running, the stock of which is desired to be placed upon the New York market, can communicate with an operator of experience, good standing and means, who would undertake the placing of the stock on the New York market, by addressing as below. It is desired to negotiate only with parties owning a complete road, or one nearly so. The road should be at least one hundred (100 miles in length, and the parties should control nearly the entire stock. Address

FINANCIER, Box 1535, N. Y. City.

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**ABSOLUTE PERFECTION IN BAKING**
—AND ALL—
MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE
**WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR**
FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO.
CHARTER OAK STOVE
612-618 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS MO.

**MARVELOUS RESULTS**
LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS.

Very few people know that the Shrinkage of Meats roasted in a close oven is from thirty-five to forty per cent. All meat contains seventy-five per cent. of water and only twenty-five per cent of solid matter, and the loss that is made in the roasting is made in the evaporation of the juice which is the VITAL PART OF MEAT.

**Effect of the SOLID OVEN Door.**

A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be REDUCED to SIX pounds and four ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of three pounds and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 37½ per cent of the total weight, it shows the enormous LOSS OF FIFTY PER CENT OF THE JUICE.

**Effect of WIRE GAUZE OVEN Door.**

A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be reduced to nine pounds and eight ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of eight ounces of juice. While this loss is five per cent of the total weight, it shows the very small LOSS OF BUT SEVEN PER CENT OF JUICE

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LISTS.
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**SOLD by CHAS. A. CONKLIN**
Successor to A.P. Stewart & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**ARE HERRINGS FIRE-PROOF?**
**LISTEN WHILE I READ.**

GRANTVILLE, Ga., November 6, 1888.

We have one of your Patent Champion Safes in use, which has just passed through a severe fire test, melting off all projecting knobs and dial. We take pleasure in saying the contents were preserved to our entire satisfaction.

COLLINSWORTH & LOVEJOY.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 6, 1888.

I have opened a great many safes after they have burned over by fire, but have never opened a safe that was subjected to as much heat and preserved its contents as well as the Herring Champion owned by Collinsworth & Lovejoy.

JOHN BERKELE,
of Heinz & Berkele.

R. J. WILES & R. T. SMILLIE,
Agents, 15 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

**NOTICE.**

WILL BE SOLD AT THE STATIONHOUSE IN the city of Atlanta, at 12 o'clock m., on Saturday, November 10, 1888, unless sooner claimed by owner, one black and white cow, about 10 years old, now in pound.

A. B. CONNOLLY,
Chief Police.

3t

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**ALBERT HOWELL, JR.,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 7 and 8 Fitten Building,
Marietta and Broad Streets,
Atlanta, Ga.
tf

W. C. Adamson. R. D. Jackson.
**ADAMSON & JACKSON,**
Lawyers, Carrollton, Ga. Engaged in general practice and have extra arrangements for collections in Carroll, Haralson, Heard and adjoining counties. july6-tf

E. C. JOHNSON. L. H. JOHNSON.
**JOHNSON & JOHNSON,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. (N. J. Hammond's Old Office.) 21½ E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

**EDMUND W. MARTIN,**
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
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Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade of imported and domestic hops and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a genuine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely free from all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

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# CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

**No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.**

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 4th, 1888.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 6 50 am | 7 15 pm | 2 15pm | 9 10am | †6 15pm | *3 00pm | †12 01pm |
| Arrive Hapeville | 7 13 am | 7 38 pm | 2 40pm | 9 35am | †6 52pm | *3 31pm | †12 30pm |
| Arrive Griffin | 8 20 am | 8 43 pm | 4 01pm | 10 43am | †8 20pm | *5 00pm | |
| Arrive Macon | 10 25 am | 10 50 pm | 6 15pm | 1 00pm | | | |
| Arrive Columbus, via Griffin | 2 05 pm | | 7 05pm | | | | |
| Arrive Eufaula via Macon | 3 47 pm | | 4 58am | | | | |
| Arrive Albany | 2 40 pm | 4 00 am | 10 20pm | | | | |
| Arrive Savannah | 5 00 pm | 6 15 am | | | | | |
| Arrive Thomasville via Albany | 6 45 pm | 6 45 pm | | | | | |
| Arrive Waycross via Albany | | 9 15 am | | | | | |
| Arrive Brunswick via Albany | | 12 50 pm | | | | | |
| Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah | 8 00 am | 12 00 n'n | | | | | |
| Arrive Jacksonville via Albany | | 12 00 n'n | | | | | |
| Arrive Gainesville via Albany | | 4 10 pm | | | | | |

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Savannah | 7 10 am | 8 20 pm | | | | | |
| Leave Eufaula | 11 00am | 1 23pm | | 11 00 am | | | |
| Leave Albany | | 10 50pm | 5 00 am | 11 45 am | | | |
| Leave Columbus, via Griffin | 1 05 pm | | | | | | |
| Leave Macon | 2 00 pm | 3 10 am | 9 15 am | 5 25 pm | | | |
| Leave Griffin | 4 01 pm | 5 11 am | 11 3[illegible] am | 7 20 pm | * 7 45 am | † 5 15 am | |
| Leave Hapeville | 5 15 pm | 6 15 am | 12 43 pm | 8 33 pm | * 9 05 am | † 6 41 am | † 1 10 pm |
| Arrive Atlanta | 5 40 pm | 6 40 am | 1 10 pm | 9 00 pm | * 9 35 am | † 7 25 am | † 1 40 pm |

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Waycross via Albany on 7.15 p. m. train.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

For further information apply to
SAM B. WEBB, Trav. Passenger Agent,
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent.
D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
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This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

**Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points**

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride. Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, $24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st.

## TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for November as follows:

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Augusta | Thursday, | November 1 |
| Tallahassee | Saturday, | November 3 |
| Chattahoochee | Tuesday, | November 6 |
| Nacoochee | Thursday, | November 8 |
| City of Augusta | Saturday, | November 10 |
| Tallahassee | Tuesday, | November 13 |
| Chattahoochee | Thursday, | November 15 |
| Nacoochee | Saturday, | November 17 |
| City of Augusta | Tuesday, | November 20 |
| Tallahassee | Thursday, | November 22 |
| Chattahoochee | Saturday, | November 24 |
| Nacoochee | Tuesday, | November 27 |
| City of Augusta | Thursday, | November 29 |

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattahoochee | Friday, Nov. 2, | 4 00 pm |
| Nacoochee | Sunday, Nov. 4, | 6 30 am |
| City of Augusta | Tuesday, Nov. 6, | 7 00 pm |
| Tallahassee | Friday, Nov. 9, | 10 00 am |
| Chattahoochee | Sunday, Nov. 11, | 12 00 m |
| Nacoochee | Tuesday, Nov. 13, | 2 00 pm |
| City of Augusta | Friday, Nov. 16, | 4 30 pm |
| Tallahassee | Sunday, Nov. 18, | 6 00 am |
| Chattahoochee | Tuesday, Nov. 20, | 6 00 pm |
| Nacoochee | Friday, Nov. 23, | 8 30 am |
| City of Augusta | Sunday, Nov. 25, | 10 00 am |
| Tallahassee | Tuesday, Nov. 27, | 12 00 pm |
| Chattahoochee | Friday, Nov. 30, | 3 00 pm |

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p. m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Savannah | Friday, | November 2 |
| City of Macon | Tuesday, | November 6 |
| Gate City | Saturday, | November 10 |
| City of Savannah | Wednesday, | November 14 |
| City of Macon | Monday, | November 19 |
| Gate City | Thursday, | November 22 |
| City of Savannah | Tuesday, | November 27 |
| City of Macon | Fridayy, | November 30 |

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gate City | Sunday, Nov. 4, | 6 00 am |
| City of Savannah | Thursday, Nov. 8, | 9 00 am |
| City of Macon | Monday Nov. 12, | 1 00 pm |
| Gate City | Friday, Nov. 16, | 4 30 pm |
| City of Savannah | Tuesday, Nov. 20, | 7 00 am |
| City of Macon | Saturday, Nov. 24, | 9 30 am |
| Gate City | Wednesday, Nov. 28, | 1 00 pm |

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Juniata | Saturday, | November 3 |
| Dessoug | Saturday, | November 10 |
| Juniata | Saturday, | November 17 |
| Dessoug | Saturday, | November 24 |

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dessoug | Saturday, Nov. 3, | 5 00 am |
| Juniata | Saturday, Nov. 10, | 11 00 am |
| Dessoug | Saturday, Nov. 17, | 5 00 am |
| Juniata | Saturday, Nov. 24, | 9 30 am |

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Savannah, Ga.
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# LET THERE BE LIGHT.

## THE THIRTY-TWO CANDLE POWER INCANDESCENTS TURNED ON.

### The Members of the General Council Take a Carriage Ride—The Lights Inspected and a Banquet Enjoyed.

"I'll take another glass o' that claret punch, please," remarked Councilman Boynton, the prohibition member from the second ward, last night.

"And you may fill my glass again," said Councilman Nelson, the dry member from the fourth.

The two gentlemen were at a banquet.

They sat on opposite sides of the banquet table, and with a merry smile and cunning wink swallowed the palatable drink.

Others around the banquet board emptied their glasses with the same apparent relish.

The spread was in the Georgia Electric Light building, on Marietta street, and there were around the board Mayor Pro Tem. Collier and Messrs. Haas and Howell, of the aldermanic board, and Messrs. Boynton, Woodward, Nelson, Morris, Rice and Amorous, of the council. "Cap" Joyner, chief of the fire department; Judge Howard Palmer, president of the electric light company; Mr. Jack Bagby, superintendent of city gas; Mr. George Wade, superintendent of the electric light company, and others were there, too.

The banquet was given by the electric light company to members of the general council who had been invited to inspect the 32 candle power incandescent light which have been put upon Marietta and Luckie streets.

The entire council and the mayor were expected to be present, but only nine members responded. These gentlemen assembled at the Capital City bank about half-past six o'clock, where carriages were awaiting them, and were driven to the power house. Judge Palmer met the delegation at the house and conducting it through showed everything.

"We have here," he said, "an expenditure of $100,000 in money. This building is a new brick, 60x120 and with our machinery, cost us $100,000."

"What system do you use?" asked Mr. Haas.

"The Houstin-Thompson. We find it the best, and since adopting it our lights have given satisfation. We now have one hundred arc lights, and a contract for one hundred and fifty."

Judge Palmer explained the machinery as he went through.

Then the party was led to the second floor of the building, where Folsom, the restauranter, had prepared a banquet. Two tables were laden with all the good things of the season and the assembly sat down.

"This is informal," said Judge Palmer, "so help yourselves."

"If that's the programme," said Mr. Rice, who makes laws for the state and the city, "Just pass me that possum and sweet potato."

"And when you are through with it, Frank, send it this way," remarked Mayor Pro Tem Collier.

"So you like possum, Frank?" asked Mr. Woodward.

"Better than anything except a good majority in an election."

"Haas, have some possum. It's good," said mayor pro tem, Collier, handing the dish over.

"No, never eat possum," said the banker.

"Against your religion!" asked Mr. Nelson.

"No, against my sleeping," answered the alderman who caught Nelson, the banker.

The dainties went fast, and then the punch came on. It was mild—very mild—but it went well with everybody but Mr. Woodward. Mr. Rice says he did not touch it. Then cigars were brought out and Judge Palmer arose:

"Now, gentlemen, we have carriages at the door to drive you out to see the incandescent lights. Those carriages are at your disposal all night after you have seen the lights."

Mr. Morris and Mr. Amorous started an applause.

"I want to say," resumed Judge Palmer, "that when you see the light you must not contrast them with the arc lights, but with the gas for which they are substituted."

"What candle power is that light, judge?" asked Mr. Collier pointing to one of the five jets illuminating the room.

"What is it, Mr. Wade?" asked the judge, turning to the superintendent.

"I ask so as to have a standard to go by," remarked Mr. Collier.

"A brilliant idea," said Mr. Haas.

"Those lights are of eighteen power," said Mr. Wade.

Then the superintendent turned out four of the five, and the fifth gave a bright light.

The statesmen arose from the table, and entering the carriages, were driven out Luckie street to Alexander. Then to Marietta, out Marietta to Hunnicutt, and back. Along the line the lights were seen and examined. At the engine house on Marietta street the gentlemen left the carriages and congregated about a light. Mr. Wade explained it thoroughly and convinced all present that he was conversant with his work. The light made itself "felt" quite a distance away.

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"I think so too," said Mr. Howell.

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"Count me in," said Mr. Boynton.

"And don't leave me out," murmured Mr. Rice.

"I indorse all that has been said," chimed in Mr. Amorous.

Mr. Woodward, chairman of the committee on lights, whistled that old tune:

"Oh, I'm so glad."

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### AT THE CITY PRISON.

#### A Patrolman Fined and Placed Under Bond—A Wife Beater Dealt With.

O. P. Veal, a member of the Atlanta police force, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning and asked to enter a plea to the charge of disorderly conduct,

He was fined fifty dollars and cost.

Mrs. Emma Christian was the complainant against the patrolman. Mrs. Christian lives on Peachtree, near James street, and during the trial stated that Veal had called to see her daughter, Miss Lillie Christian. Mrs. Christian objected to Veal's visits, and asked him to remain away. This, she said, angered the patrolman, who insulted her and then struck her son, a lad of about ten years. The patrolman denied the truth of the statement, but as Miss Christian, Miss Brewner and Master Christian told the same story as Mrs. Christian, Judge Anderson imposed a fine of $50 and required him to give a $100 bond for assault and battery.

**Sent to the Stockade.**

Charles Sanders and Harry Arrington, two negro boys, were sent to the stockade yesterday by Judge Anderson. The boys were standing around THE CONSTITUTION bulletin boards day before yesterday yelling for Harrison. A small white boy yelled for Cleveland, and the two negroes gave him a pounding. Judge Anderson fined Arrington ten and cost, and charged Sanders half that sum.

**Fined Five and Cost.**

Jim Baldwin, the boy against whom a case was made Wednesday for exploding torpedoes around the bulletin boards, was fined five dollars by Judge Anderson yesterday morning.

**A Three Hundred Dollar Bond.**

Al Welborn, the negro who slapped Stella Wilson, Monday because she asked him for his board bill, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning. The evidence showed that Welborn had cut at the woman with a knife after slapping her. Judge Anderson asked him for a three hundred dollar bond for assault with intent to murder.

**Fined and Bound Over.**

George W. Newsome, a white man, living on Decatur street, was fined ten dollars in police court yesterday morning and required to give a $300 bond for assault and battery. The evidence showed that Newsome struck a small boy named Vine and then kicked the boy's mother.

**A Fifty Dollar Fine.**

Will Stewart, a young white man well known in the eastern portion of the city, was arraigned in police court yesterday evening charged with disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that Stewart had whipped his wife and had cut her with a knife. Judge Anderson imposed a fine of $50 and costs.

**Hit on the Head.**

John Phillips, a negro big and black, was required to give a one hundred dollar bond yesterday for assault and battery with intent to murder. The evidence in police court against Phillips showed that he was engaged in a quarrel with a negro whom he struck a murderous blow over the head with a club.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

**Your Antidote is Just What You Say It is, and I Hope Every One Will Have an Opportunity to Try It.**

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., January 4, 1888.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir: I have been very negligent in this one duty. I can say that I have never varied one iota from your directions, and took your Antidote regular from first dose of Antidote. I never had the least desire or appetite for morphine, of which deadly drug I was a slave for three years previous to the above date, taking it three times daily. I was becoming such a victim to it that my life was a burthen to me, but am happy to say I am a free man today, and shall ever be thankful to you and your Antidote, and am ready to bear witness to its virtues at any time, and will correspond with any one who may wish to make a trial of your Antidote, for it is just what you say it is, and I do trust and pray that every one who is addicted to the awful habit of morphine may have an opportunity of getting relief in the way I did.
Yours with many thanks, W. S. MITCHELL,
Editor and Prop. The Johnson City Enterprise.

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy is the greatest and best croup preventive in the world, It has no equal. Often a few drops have given relief to my own child when threatened with a severe case of croup.
no 2 REV. J. F. EDENS, Covington, Ga.

### Notice to Shippers and onsignees.

You are hereby notified that on and after Novembers 15th, 1888, all freight which is allowed to remain in cars on our tracks in Atlanta, Ga., after 24 hours after arrival will be at your risk from all causes whatsoever; and such cars will not be released nor rechecked by the agents of the railroads, but said cars must be locked or otherwise secured (except by nailing or cleating) by the owner or consignee; and that the companies represented by the underigned will in no wise be responsible for any loss or damage that may thereafter occur, as they shall treat the breaking of the seals as absolute delivery.

Western and Atlantic Railroad by
JOSEPH M. BROWN,
Georgia Pacific Railway by
GEORGE S. BARNUM,
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway by
T. S. DAVANT,
Richmond and Danville Railroad by
L. L. McCLESKEY,
Georgia Railroad by
E. R. DORSEY,
Central Railroad by
G. A. WHITEHEAD,
Atlanta and West Point Railroad by
nov7 1w CHARLES H. CROMWELL.

THORNTON AND GRUBB
(Successors to E. H. & J. R. Thornton,)
Fine and Commercial Stationery,
Blank Books, Office Supplies,
All Kinds of
School Books and School Supplies,
At Lowest Possible Prices.
PICTURE FRAMES
MADE TO ORDER.

The finest and largest stock of Mouldings and best Workmanship in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. The only house south carrying a complete line of **Fine Steel Engravings, Artist and Re-work Proof Etchings, Water Colors, Pastels, Photographs, Etc.** Just the thing for bridal presents. Everybody invited to call and examine these goods, at once, while they are new and fresh. Our holiday goods are arriving daily, and will soon be ready for inspection. Don't forget us on them, as we will show a better and more select line than ever.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,—Artists' canvass and crayon sketches, artists' easels, and everything kept in a first class art store can be found in our stock. Out of town orders solicited. We sell both at wholesale and retail.
THORNTON & GRUBB,
Successors to E. H. & J. R.
Telephone 236. 7p

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Conclusions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or obacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermaterrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JACOBS'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents,
Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 25 d&w 1y

*JEWELRY.*

STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

New stock of Toys and Dolls received, and will be sold at almost half price this month at NUNNALLY'S.
un stil 7d

FOLSOM'S EUROPEAN HOTEL
And Reading Room Restaurant
Nos. 14 to 22 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

A central and convenient hotel, nearly opposite artesian well, less than two blocks from Union Depot, State Capitol and Postoffice, and quite near leading business houses, banks, etc. Rooms, well furnished, neat and attractive, can be engaged by day, week or month at reasonable rates.

READING ROOM RESTAURANT, first floor, open day and night, where guests can obtain meals or lunches, at any hour, at prices to suit their desires. Folsom has made European plan popular in Atlanta, and fair trial will show its advantages. Elaborate six hundred dollar Fanning Machine keeps Restaurant cool in hottest days and free from flies. Call and be convinced. un nun

OYSTERS.

Try our STEAMED OYSTERS. They are all the rage. Oysters in every style, served in FIVE MINUTES, at popular prices, at Donehoo's Fish, Oyster and Butter Market, No. 9 East Alabama street. E. F. Donehoo & Co.
7p un fol

### *ANNOUNCEMENTS.*

**The Conservative Ticket.**

Mayor—J. T. GLENN.
Alderman—W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.
First ward—JOSEPH HIRSCH.
Second ward—J. J. MEADOR.
Third ward—A. S. ROBBINS.
Fourth ward—J. S. McLENDON.
Fifth ward—ANTON L. KONTZ.
Sixth ward—HUGH T. INMAN.

**The People's Ticket.**

For Mayor:
WALTER R. BROWN.
For Alderman:
H. M. BEUTELL.
For Councilmen:
First Ward—W. M. CURTIS.
Second Ward—J. C. JENKINS.
Third Ward—T. E. COLLIER.
Fourth Ward—W. D. SMITH.
Fifth Ward—D. P. MORRIS.
Sixth Ward—J. A. LE SUEUR.

The above ticket will be voted for at the election be held December 5th, 1888.

**For Mayor.**

The friends of WALTER R. BROWN announce him as a candidate for Mayor. Election December 5th. td.

**For the City Council.**

The friends of DR. W. M. CURTIS announce him a candidate for councilman from the first ward. Election December 5th.

The many friends of J. PERRY CHISOLM announce him as a candidate for councilman from the second ward.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward. Election in December next. I most respectfully solicit the suffrage of my fellow citizens and promise, if elected, to look to the interest of the city faithfully and honestly. DAVID P. MORRIS.

A citizens' meeting of the fifth and sixth ward indorse Albert M. Shomo for Councilman from the fifth ward, ——— from the sixth ward, J. Perry Chisholm from the second ward and M. B. Torbett for alderman. Election December 5th. tf

**For Clerk of the Superior Court.**

I am a candidate for clerk of the superior court of Fulton county. G. H. TANNER. td

The many friends of Mr. WALTER L. VENABLE, who has for many years filled the position of deputy clerk, desire so see him elected to the clerkship of the superior court of this county. In our opinion no one will fill the position more acceptably to the public than he. MANY VOTERS.

**For Coroner.**

FRANK A. HILBURN hereby announces himse as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subjec to democratic nomination, and will be thankful for your support.

The many friends of A. J. McALISTER announce him as a candidate for coroner at the coming election, subject to the democratic nomination.
OLD DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county. A. A. MANNING.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county subject to the democratic primary, if one is held. WILLIAM McCONNELL.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for coroner at the ensuing election, and will thank my friends for their support. J. M. REEVES,
Of the Police Force.

Having been requested by friends to become a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, I hereby declare myself a candidate for the office, and if elected will serve the people to the best of my ability. DR. F. H. O'BRIEN.

The friends of DR. J. C. AVARY announce him as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county,

The friends of Mr. J. M. KEMP, of Fulton county announce his name for coroner at the approaching election. Mr. Kemp lost a leg in the battle of the Wilderness, Wofford's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Is in needy circumstances and is competent to discharge the duties of the office.
dtd CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

**For Tax Collector.**

A. P. STEWART is announced as a candidate for tax collector at the ensuing election. td

We are authorized to announce CLEM R. HARRIS as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county for the ensuing term. td

**For Tax Receiver.**

To the people of Fulton county—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully ask the support of my fellow citizens. CHAS. W. WELLS.

The friends of THOMAS M. ARMISTEAD announce him as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county. td

THOS. OSCAR HALL is announced as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election.
JOHN H. LOYD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FULTON COUNTY—Fellow Citizens: I have lived among you thirty-eight years and have frequently held office by your grace. I have tried my best to serve you faithfully and am willing to stand or fall on my record. I am now a candidate for the office of STATE AND COUNTY TAX RECEIVER and take this opportunity of asking your support. I am confident that my experience as an official will go far toward recommending my claim, and I promise that if elected I will devote my whole energy to the service of the people, and will give them an administration as Tax Receiver which will merit their commendation. Mr. Jack N. Smith will be associated with me in the office.
Sept 30th eod td D. A. COOK.

LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES
Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, Druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., Druggists and Apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. B. Avary & Co., Druggists; Schumann's Pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter st. L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Lenton Jemerson, Mountain Scene, Ga., Roberts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga. 1y

*CLOTHING.*

MY FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS' and CHILDREN
Is complete in all Departm'ts
LARGE STOCK!
NOBBY STYLES!
LOW PRICES
GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall Street.
N. B.—Suits made to order

*CLOTHING.*

FOR THIS WEEK
We have some elegant goods to show in Dress Business Suits, in Prince Albert, Cut Away and Sacks. In
OVERCOATS
We have some perfect beauties, made up expressly for us, and are equal to any merchant tailo work. In
BOY'S CLOTHING
We have a stock brim full of new goods and styles. In FURNISHING GOODS we have a complete assortment. In
HATS
We have all the leading styles. In PRICES we promise you the LOWEST. An examination of our goods and prices is respectfully solicited by
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 WHITEHALL ST., CORNER ALABAMA.

*WHISKY.*

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART
(B. & B.)
Wholesale Liquors and Direct Importers.
46 and 48 Marietta St., 8 South Forsyth St., } ATLANTA, GA.
TELEPHONE 378.
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*GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.*

FETZER & PHARR
12 WHITEHALL STREET
Enterprising, Succssful
CLOTHIERS,
IMMENSE VALUES
—IN—
SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
UNDERWEAR,
AND HATS.

Pay your election bets with the "MILLER HAT." The handsomest block and lightest wearing Hat out. Popular Prices.
FETZER & PHARR
12 Whitehall Street
su wed fri—un whisky

INSURANCE.

HONEST INSURANCE.
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS OF $750,000.00.

Charges no more for its accident insurance than experience shows is necessary. It gives as favorable a policy as any offered to the public, and one which is free from all specious pretenses. It adjusts losses honestly and promptly. It refers the public with confidence to its older policy-holders for a favorable estimate of its methods in all directions.

To those who choose to pay more insurance than it charges it makes no reproach. To those who choose to buy cheaper insurance it equally makes no reproach. Its rule is

Honest Insurance at Honest Rates
52 Weeks Indemnity.

For death by Accident, - - - Full face of Policy.
For loss of both eyes, - - Full face of Policy.
For loss of both hands, - - - Full face of Policy.
For loss of both feet, - - - - - Full face of Policy.
For loss of one hand and one foot, - Full face of Policy.
For loss of one hand or foot, - - ⅓ face of Policy.

OFFICERS:
WM. M. RICHARDS, President. ROB'T J. HILLAS, Secretary. GEO. F. SEWARD, Vice-President
W. T. CRENSHAW, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
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CLOTHING.

James A. Anderson & Co

CONTENTMENT!

If you'd be content keep comfortable and comfort depends largely on dress.

Cheviots are greatly in favor for Men and Boys' this season,

And we have Tailor-made Suits of them in Sacks and Frocks.

Fancy and Plain Worsted Suits are in demand and we have a beautiful stock of them.

Besides Clothing

We have the Best and Largest Stock of UNDERWEAR,

Cuffs, Gloves, Hosiery. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and everything needed in Clothing needed for Men and Boys.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall St.

*REAL ESTATE.*

Sam'l W. Goode. R. H. Wilson. Albert L. Beck

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s
Real Estate Offers.

$400 for 10 acres 4 miles from Kimball house.

$500 for 10 acres at Constitution, on E. T., V. & G. Railroad, 6 miles from center of Atlanta.

$15,000 for a very choice, highly improved 100-acre farm 1 mile from Atlanta.

$5,000, payable $1,000 cash and $1,000 a year, for 14 acres, with 6-room dwelling house, stable, servants house, 1,200 choice pair trees, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, etc., in like quantity; about 1,200 feet front on main road, half mile from Kirkwood station and known as the "J. B. Wade place."

58 acres 700 yards this side of Decatur, Ga., on Georgia railroad, with beautiful front and grove, 5-r cottage, 20 acres bermuda grass, bold branch through the center, convenient to Atlanta and Decatur schools, etc.; $6,000 on very easy terms.

$5,200 for 10 S. Pryor, Georgia avenue and Formwalt street lots, on car line, in first class neighborhood, easy terms.

$3,150 for a Peachtree lot 100x200 feet, east front on car line, opposite the new brick residence of Mrs. Douglass; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$3,000 for central 2-story 8-r Calhoun street residence water, gas, etc., or will exchange for desirable vacant lot on north side of the city.

$500 for vacant lot 45x104 feet corner Windsor and Rawson streets, in good neighborhood, with brick sidewalks on both streets.

5 acres, 300 yards from Gentleman's Driving Club house, for $1,250.

5 acres for $2,500 on West Peachtree street near Porter & Wyly's dairy.

34 acres $2,500 on Johnson road beyond W. S. Thomson's residence, and a very cheap place.

$20,000 for a very choice and central Peachtree home, complete in all respects.

$2,430 for Park Place (Spring street) Baltimore house, 8 rooms, 2 stories, brick, water, gas, Belgium street pavements, brick sidewalks, stable; $700 cash and $30 monthly with 6 per cent interest.

$3,000 for 6 room Spring street cottage on corner lot near Hill monument; easy payments.

$1,750 for new 5-room cottage on Spring street, north of Baker; on easy terms, east front, water, gas, etc.

$3,500 for a neat, cozy Merritts avenue home, in a choice nighborhood, paved street and sidewalks, gas, fine front and rear views. Easy payments.

$700 for a Hill street lot 50x130 feet, with east front; high and level.

$2,650 for 5-room and 3-room houses on lot 42x200 feet, half block east of Capitol avenue and two blocks from new state capital. Very liberal terms.

$1,050 for new 5-room and new 2-room house on lot, 50x150 feet to alley, in pleasant neighborhood high with charming views, two blocks from street car line.

$1,000 for central property renting for $20 monthly.

$4,000 for a new 8-room 2-story complete, Smith street home, lot 60x120 feet, near Whitehall.

$3,000 on easy terms for new 6 room cottage near Whitehall street car line, gas, barn, stables, lot 50x225 feet, in pleasant neighborhood.

$1,050 for 3 room cottage, one block from Decatur street car line, lot 50x130 feet, high and choice, easy payments.

$2,000 for a very choice vacant lot, 50x200 feet, between the Peachtree streets, in first-class neighborhood, this side Colonel Buck's.

$850 for Spring street lot near Baltimore syndicate, paved street and sidewalks, water and gas, etc.

$1,000 on liberal payments for 4 room Jones street cottage, which must be sold at once.

$1,800 for 5 room cottage West Fair street, large lot.

$1,100 for McAfee street 3 room, in pleasant neighborhood, half block from Technological school.

32 lots, 16 on Grant park and dummy line, all high, choice, between pavilion and Lake Abana, each front, fine views of boating on the lake, very accessible to the city, and will be sold at a bargain.

$8,500 for 9-r Ivy street residence less than 100 yards from Peachtree, lot 80x200 feet, with side alley, water, hot and cold, gas, stable, choice grapes, raspberries, first-class neighborhood; easy terms.

Place your real estate with us if you wish it quickly rented, sold or exchanged.

We conduct auction sales of real estate for administrators, executors, guardians, trustees and private individuals.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

BRADYCROTINE,
THE SURE CURE FOR
HEADACHE
IN ALL ITS DIFFERENT FORMS
—Is Now For Sale at—
STONEY, GREGORY & CO'S
LAMAR DRUG CO., Wholesale Agents.

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

Something New!

Our new styles in engraved Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards are the most elegant we have ever shown. Samples will be sent to any portion of the south on request.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS.

1 col 8p

44 Marietta St.

Another Chance.

Our customers, during November and December will have a chance to draw a FINE GOLD WATCH with DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, or a BEAUTIFUL SILVER COFFEE SERVICE. Drawing will come off January 1st, 1889. Every cash customer will receive a one-chance ticket for each dollar paid us. ur stock of watches and jewelry is larger than ever, and prices are correct. Remember, we are headquarters for opera glasses and fine spectacles.

J. R. WATTS & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.
1st col 8p un fre&cra

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ESTEY PIANO

Is rapidly becoming

Most Popular Instrument

Of the present day.

SEE THEM.

CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA ST
1st col d8th

KUHNS'

Holiday Photographs

An invitation is extended to you to call and see the bargains I am offering for thirty days in

Porcelain, Bromides and Chrystal Photos

I employ the finest workmen and use only the best material, consequently my pictures are finely finished and uniformly permanent.

DON'T

send your pictures north to be copied and enlarged, I will duplicate any agent's price and make them just as fine, besides you do not risk losing your small picture. I have in my employ one of the finest crayon and ink artists in this country, and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Respectfully,

W. T. KUHNS

33 1-2 WHITEHALL.
1st col 8p tu fri su 2w

South Pryor Street Residence

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES SATURday, December 8, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., al of the following described tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta county of Fulton, state of Georgia:

Commencing at a point ninety feet north of the northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Pryor streets, running thence north fifty feet, thence east 150 feet to a 10 foot alley, thence south along said alley 50 feet, thence west 150 feet to the beginning point, said land being known on the plat of the Capital City Land and Improvement company as lot No. 16. The improvement on said land consists of a two-story frame dwelling, with all modern attachments. Sold under and by virtue of a contract made and entered into between the Capital City Land and Improvement company and Mrs. Mary I. Meyers, dated the 4th day of April, 1887.

Terms—Cash. W. A. HEMPHILL.
no6-1m President C. C. L. & Imp. Co.

TENTS!
Manufactured by
A. ERGENZINGER,
12 E. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.
1c8p

# THE WEATHER REPORT

INDICATIONS.

RAIN WASHINGTON, November 8.—Indications for Georgia: Threatening weather and rain Friday; colder, fair weather Saturday; southerly winds, shifting to westerly. COLD

## Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, Ga., November 8—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

| STATIONS. | Barometer.... | Thermometer.. | Dew Point..... | WIND. | | Rainfall....... | Weather....... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Direction... | Velocity.. | | |
| Pensacola........... | 29.78 | 74 | 70 | S | 8 | .20 | Cloudy. |
| Mobile ................ | 29.76 | 72 | 70 | S | 10 | .72 | Cloudy. |
| Montgomery ....... | 29.78 | 72 | 68 | S | 6 | 1.18 | Cloudy. |
| New Orleans......... | 29.82 | 74 | 66 | S | 8 | .42 | Fair. |
| Galveston............ | 29.96 | 52 | 42 | NW | 24 | .00 | Clear. |
| Palestine. ........... | 29.88 | 46 | 4 | W | 12 | .06 | Cloudy. |
| Corpus Christi.... | 30.06 | 58 | 42 | NW | 22 | .00 | Clear. |
| Brownsville ......... | 30.08 | 60 | 42 | NW | 14 | .00 | Clear. |
| Rio Grande........... | 30.18 | 56 | 36 | NE | 12 | .00 | Clear. |

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

| (Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 a. m ................ | 29.92 | 67 | 66 | S | 2 | .15 | Rain. |
| 7 p. m .................. | 29.86 | 67 | 66 | S | 20 | 1.62 | Rain. |

Maximum Thermometer................................ 70
Minimum Thermometer................................ 66
Total Rainfall.................................................1.77

M. H. PERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no other.

# THE FORESTRY CONGRESS,

### WHICH MEETS IN ATLANTA THE FIRST THURSDAY IN DECEMBER.

**Communications Sent to the Governors of the Southern States—Major Sidney Root Explains the Objects of the Congress.**

An important affair is the forestry congress, and the forestry congress meets in Atlanta on Thursday, the fifth of December.

Representatives from every province of Canada, and from every state in the United States, north, south, east and west, will be here, and aside from the very importance of their mission and its results, the occasion will be a most interesting one.

About three hundred representatives are expected to be present.

The following letter was sent yesterday to the various governors of the states and provinces:

ATLANTA, Ga., November 5th, 1888.—The governors of the several states of the union and others interested in forestry are respectfully requested to give the delegates to the Atlanta forestry congress the subjoined information, and oblige. Respectfully,
J. B. GORDON, Governor.

THE NEXT FORESTRY CONGRESS.

By invitation of the legislature of Georgia the forestry congress of this year will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on December 5th, at 3 p. m. This date has been finally selected so as to avoid the excitement of the autumn elections, and also to give visitors an opportunity to spend Thanksgiving day at home.

A large delegation, ladies and gentlemen is earnestly desired, as this will be the most important meeting of the series, because the American forestry congress and the Southern congress will be then consolidated. The people of Atlanta hope to make the visit of our guests agreeable, whether official members or not.

The Southern Passenger association, embracing the country south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, and on this occasion the Pennsylvania system south of the Potomac, has kindly arranged for round trip tickets at one fare to the great National exposition in Augusta, about six hours from Atlanta, and liberally grants stop over tickets for visitors who may pass through Atlanta, to attend the congress.

Delegates who may come to Augusta first, as from South Carolina, can get round trip tickets to Atlanta, good from the 5th to the 8th, for one fare, upon proper identification in Augusta, and all delegates who may not wish to visit Augusta can get tickets to the congress by paying one fare to Atlanta and return at one-third fare, by writing to Sidney Root, Atlanta, for necessary papers.

The hotel charges in Atlanta will be $2.50 to $4 a day at the Kimball house, $2 at the Markham and $1 at the National. These hotels are near the Union depot. Other hotels and boarding houses will entertain guests for about the latter prices.

The general headquarters will be in parlor 104, Kimball house, where visitors are kindly requested to register on arrival.

The session will probably last from two to three days. Official reception in the hall of the house of representatives on Wednesday, December 5th, at 7:30 p. m.

Of course there is no possible danger from yellow fever. Neither Atlanta or Augusta have had a case during the past summer, although hundreds of refugees were in these cities.

Please remember the date, and let us have a full meeting, which will give this great cause an impetus which will redound to the good of the whole country.

R. B. BULLOCK, chairman local committee.
SIDNEY ROOT, secretary.

"The union of the American Forestry congress and the southern Forestry congress, referred to in the letter," said Major Root yesterday, "was a most important step, and the selection of Atlanta as the meeting place of the combined congress was a great compliment to Atlanta. Certainly it is the most important meeting of its kind ever held in America.

"I was present at the meeting of the American congress in Springfield last September. There were present representatives from the states of the north and from some southern states, and from Canada, among the latter being the royal forestry commissioner of Canada. The American congress has been in existence for some six or seven years. Its mission has been to save the northern forests from complete destruction. The white pine forests of the north have already been destroyed and the other timbers are scarce. Naturally the attention of the lumbermen all over the country was turned to the forests of the south, and a fair estimate of the rate at which our own forests are being used up would would seem almost incredible to an uninformed man.

"The southern congress was formed three or four years ago, and I have been present at each of its annual meetings. At Springfield when the question was brought forward as to where the the next meeting was to be held, and invitations were presented from Boston, Chicago, New York, and other cities, I proposed that the next meeting be held in Atlanta, and that the next congress be a combined one. A motion to that effect was made and carried. In compliment to Georgia, Mr. C. R. Pringle, of Sandersville, was chosen president of the American congress.

"A month later I was present at the southern congress in Huntsville, Alabama, and they agreed to meet in Atlanta with the American congress. The letter explains what arrangements have been made since.

"The question of preserving the forests, at least from total destruction, if of great importance. In France and Italy, all along the shores of the Mediterranean, the forests were completely destroyed. It was found that the drouths were more frequent and severe, and that the storm ravages were greater than when the forests were standing. It was proven beyond all question that this was the direct result of the destruction of the forests and the governments of those countries were compelled to take the matter in hand. Immense forests were planted and stringent laws passed to protect them.

"In our own country, in Iowa and other northwestern states, the railroads and state governments planted immense forests. It was shown that the storms and floods and drouths gave place to uniform, temperate seasons in direct proportion as the forest area was increased.

"One man in Scotland, possessed of vast estates which were noted for barrenness, hit upon the plan of reforesting his lands. He planted 17,000,000 trees, and today his estates are the most fertile and valuable in all Scotland.

It is a fact, newly discovered and of the greatest significance, that the desert of Sahara was once the most fertile section on earth. Explorers have found, by digging down in the sand a few feet, that this great area was once covered with luxuriant vegetation, and that a species of palm grew in immense forests all over Sahara. The trees were enormously large and plentiful, most of the buried stumps measuring two or three or four feet across. Those magnificent forests were used in building Cairo and Alexandria, Carthage, Athens, Rome and provincial towns along the Mediterranean. Finally they were all used up. Simoons and storms made a desert and eternal drouth settled down over what had been the most fruitful land on earth.

"That's plain, unvarnished truth, and just as I told you the experience of certain sections of our own country points the same way.

"So I am reasonable in claiming that the question is a serious one, and demands attention at the hands of our law makers. It is especially important to the south for the simple reason that the northern forests are gone, and the work of destruction has already been begun down south. The destruction will go on, and in a few years it will be completed, if something isn't done to prevent it. I believe that if the legislature were to take hold of the matter as they should, the matter can at least be regulated, and the removal of timber kept within reasonable bounds. A wide margin would be left even then for the lumber dealers and the saw mills, and just as much money could be made from the forests as is made now."

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures catarrh.

**Express Their Gratitude.**

The wonderful testimonials from distinguished men throughout the United States in praise of Hawkes's new crystalized lenses are all straightforward statements, given and signed by the people themselves, and many of them unsolicited. It is natural for those who have suffered from the failure of sight, and whose eyes have been restored, to express their gratitude in this way.

All eyes fitted with these famous glasses at Hawkes's optical depot, under Kimball house. Oculists' prescriptions receive the attention of skilled professionals. Glasses mailed to all parts of the United States in our patent mailing boxes.

A. W. HAWKES, Optician,
19 Decatur Street.

Lucy Hinton the Leader.

Lucy Hinton tobacco, manufactured by T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va., is finest and best chew sold. Beware of imitations. 3m

### AT THE COURTHOUSE.

Superior court, Judge Marshall Clarke presiding, was employed yesterday with the case of Commercial bank, of Augusta, vs. the American Surety company. It seems that the Surety company went on the bond of a young man employed by the bank. The young man made away with some of the bank's money and the bank sues for $1,300.

In the city court, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, there was the usual batch of petty offenders, most of them being young negro boys.

George Gray was convicted of stealing one chicken and was fined $25 or six months.

Tom Weaver, the notorious little negro that caused the riot on Decatur street, and afterwards escaped from the prisoner's room at recorder's court, was convicted of stealing chickens. Sentence was suspended.

Eugene Boynton, charged with assault and battery, was found not guilty.

John Carter was convicted of stealing one pair of pants and fined $50 or six months.

Bailey Allen was in court charged with pointing a pistol at another. The prisoner was bound over by Judge Anderson. The evidence before the solicitor showed that Allen had a pistol in his hand at the time he threatened to shoot, but if he pointed it at anybody it could not be learned at whom it was pointed, so the case was nol prossed.

Will Bell, charged with larceny from the house, was found guilty and sentenced for $25 or five months.

The case of Jack Smith, the Texas man charged with taking a friends money while the latter was intoxicated, was the last case called yesterday. It was postponed and will be the first case called this morning.

The case of "Captain" George Howard Vanderbilt, the young man that claims to be the black sheep of the New York family, and who left Atlanta by the light of the moon and without paying his board bill, comes up Monday.

BABYLAND makes a happy land. 50 cents a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send a sample on receipt of 5 cents.

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks.
Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
oct16—sun fri wky top col or fol n r m

The Dramatic News is here. Get a copy.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The pamphlet containing the head notes of the March term, 1888, Supreme Court Decisions is now ready and will be mailed upon receipt of One Dollar. Address W. J. Campbell, Manager Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga.

tf

DON'T FEEL BLUE.

California

Produces this year the finest quality raisins that they have ever shipped, which goes to prove that America and American institutions are on top, and that American productions are unexcelled by any market of the civilized world. We believe in patronizing home industry, and this year the quality of raisins produced by California are of such an extra quality that they met our approval, suited our taste, and we are happy to state that we can sell you these raisins, which far excel imported London layers, much cheaper than the inferior grades called best of imported raisins.

Our best pure lard has also arrived, and you can not make good bread with poor lard.

We have received also a new stock of imported and California Prunes of delicious flavor, which are of first quality, prices low.

If you desire a strictly pure, strong Coffee of fragrant aroma, pleasing to the palate and a delight to your husband, come to our store and try $1 worth of our own Rijamo Blend, the best combination Coffee on the market. Poor Coffee is trashy, and should not be drank, but a fresh cup of delicious Coffee will dispel the blues, strengthen the body, create smiles and put in good humor an angry husband. Moral: Use Rijamo.

Our Talo Tea is the purest and only high grade Tea sold in Atlanta. There are hundreds of people who really do not know what a good cup of tea is, not because they are not capable of judging of merit, but because the stuff usually sold as tea throughout this whole country is of such inferior quality, and the wholesale purchasers also so incompetent that they are not able to purchase a high grade tea, so you also get poor tea for the best. Our Talo is the best in the highest acception of the term, and to know what a good, delicious cup of tea is, you must try Talo. Arrived: New Citron, Prunes, Raisins, Buckwheat, Maple Syrup, Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Regal Patent Flour, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Rolled Oats, Groats, Exton Oyster Crackers Boss Biscuit, Grapes, Fox's Fancy Starch, New Royal and Dr. Price's Baking Powder and Extracts, and a full line pure Spices, the purest in Atlanta.

HOYT & THORN, 90 Whitehall.

The Dramatic News at Miller's.

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

BUTT.—The relatives and friends of Judge and Mrs. W. M. Butt and family, Jessie M. Butt and family, John C. Shannon and family and B. W. Jackson and family are invited to attend the funeral of Judge Butt Saturday morning, 10th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, Gordon street, West End. Interment Westview.

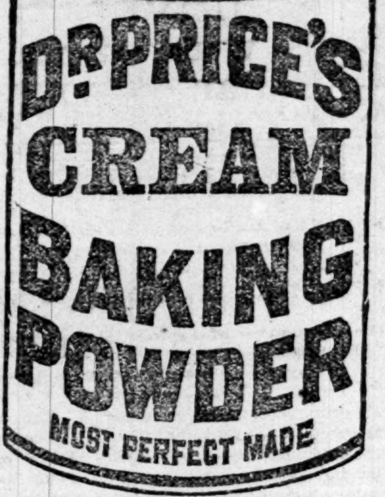
### MEETINGS.

The Stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company are called to meet at the office of the works November 20th, 11 o'clock a. m., to consider the propriety of increasing the stock of said company, for the purpose of enlarging the capacity of the works to meet the demands for goods in excess of present ability to supply.

J. W. RANKIN, President.
J. L. PINSON, Sec. and Treas.
November 8, 1888. d10t

A called communication of Atlanta lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, 9 o'clock Saturday morning. This communication is called for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late brother, William M. Butt. All Master Masons in good standing cordially invited to attend.

A. J. SHROPSHIRE, W. M.
ZADOC B. MOON, Secretary.



Its superior excellence proven in millions homes for more than a quarter of a century. It used by the United States Government. Endorse the by heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Frices's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIL.
5 or 8p fol and n r m

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.

Specialist in all diseases of the Rectum, successfully treats Piles, Bleeding or Protruding, or Internal, and non bleeding, also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements, and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

No Pains or Detention From Business.

The old regular treatment for Piles required chloroform, stretching of the sphincter muscles, and drawing down the tumors with hooks, when either the knife, ligature, clamp, cautery iron, screw crusher or dangerous caustics are used to remove them, the operation lasting an hour or more. Powerful opiates are then administered to ease the pain, compelling the patient to remain in bed for two or three weeks, with danger from secondary hemorrhage, liability to ulceration, stricture and fistula, and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast.

This new and painless system of treating diseases of the rectum not only does away with all the

"Torturing Relics of By-Gone Ages"

so long employed by regular physicians, but insures a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity an entirely painless method more safe and certain in its results than the old and barbarous practices, and without any detention from ordinary occupations.

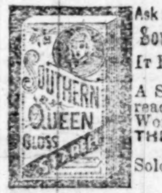
Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.
Room No. 9, Centennial Building.

Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff stem.

P. S. Correspondence solicited. 8p



Ask for & Use Only—5c per Package—
Southern Queen Gloss Starch.
IT BEATS THE WORLD. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
A Superior Pulverized Starch, ready for use for family laundry Work. Manufactured only by
THE ATLANTA STARCH CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A.
Sold by all first-class Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Sold in Atlanta at wholesale by H. A. Boynton Frank E. Block, Branham Bros., Joseph Smith, Wyly & Greene, Tidwell & Pope, Kinney & Mc, Donald, McD. Wilson. 8p

"THREE KINGS"

—AND—

"RABBIT-FOOT!"

Here is a point for you! It is not our desire to recite a long tale, telling you something you see every day in an advertisement. We want to speak plainly and give you "the points."

Everybody who knows the merit of the "RABBIT-FOOT" and "THREE KINGS" Cigars smokes them. Connoisseurs pronounce them the best. They have been sold in this market for the past seven years, and are considered, by judges, to be the best

Five-Cent Cigars

—IN THE WORLD!—

These cigars are of FULL SIZE, and elegantly put up. Their flavor commends them to the public everywhere. Now, the question is, do you smoke, and do you want, A REAL FIRST-CLASS CIGAR? If so, ask for the "RABBIT-FOOT" and "THREE KINGS!" Their effect is most delightful; and when you once try them you will always use them. They are for sale everywhere!

Harralson, Bros. & Co.,

—OF ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM,—

Are Sole Wholesale Agents.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

OUR FALL AND WINTERSTOCK NOW READY

EVERY DEPARTMENT BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS.

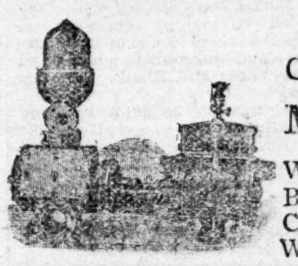
Clothing for Men. Clothing for Boys
Clothing for Children.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

HIRSCH BROS.,
Clothiers and Tailors, 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

*GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.*

BROWN & KING,



MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies
MACHINERY and TOOLS
Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST.

COAL!

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it. And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on the way. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE,
DRAIN PIPE
CHINNEY TOPS,
Plasterer's Hair,

LIME!

PLASTER PARIS,
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY,
CEMENTS,

TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES!

SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GA.

*HOUSEHOLD LINENS.*

THE LINEN STORE,
Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of
Household Linens
Wholesale and Retail.
WILLIAM ERSKINE.
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MANUFACTORY, BALTIMORE:
15 S. HOWARD STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
COR. SEVENTH AND E. STREETS.

EISEMAN BROS

THE ONLY

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.

Strictly One Price.

17 & 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

We have instituted the ONE PRICE system. We mark prices on all goods in PLAIN FIGURES! These prices can be relied upon as being the LOWEST, consistent with FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.

In addition to the facilities which money and experience secure, WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE YOU THE PROFIT which all retailers necessarily pay the MANUFACTURER.

EISEMAN BROS

The Only Mannfacturing Clothiers,

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

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THE

VOL. XXI.

# A MINE DISASTER.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

## SHORT ACCOUNT OF AN AWFUL EVENT

**The Prevalence of a Severe Snow Storm Prostrates the Wires and Impedes the Transmission of Details.**

KANSAS CITY, November 9.—The Journal special from Pittsburg, Kansas, says:

The most dreadful disaster in the history of Kansas occurred at 5 o'clock this evening, when the men were preparing to leave off their work at Coil shaft, No. 2, at Frontenac, a suburb of Pittsburg. A terrible explosion was heard that shook the earth for a great distance and completely shattered the shaft. Upon investigation it was found that 160 men were within the mine at the time of the explosion. Being 112 feet below the surface, it is almost certain that all are dead at this writing. The only exceptions were two men who were in the car coming up, and being near the top of the shaft, managed to escape.

Pittsburg is in the middle of the coal mines of southeastern Kansas, and is about one hundred miles south of Kansas City, on the Fort Scott and Gulf road.

At this hour (1 a. m.) no further advices have been received from the scene of the mine disaster near Pittsburg, Kansas, and there seems to be no hopes of getting any further information tonight. The snow storm in Kansas has prostrated the wires, and there is great difficulty in reaching Pittsburg, where the Western Union office closes at an early hour.

### THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

**Collision Between a Cunard Steamer and a German Ship.**

LONDON, November 9.—A telegram from Havre states that the Cunard line steamer Nantes came into collision thirty-six miles off the Lizard with the German ship Theodore Ruger, Captain Meyer, from Hamburg, and that both vessels sank. A portion of the ship's crew was landed at Trouville. The fate of the rest of her crew and of the steamer's crew is unknown. The Nantes was an iron screw steamer of 949 net tons. She was bark rigged and was built in 1873.

### FIFTEEN LIVES LOST

**By a Destructive Fire in Rochester—Loss $240,000.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 9.—The most disastrous fire ever experienced in this city occurred this evening at the works of the Steam Gauge and Lantern company. It was located in a building seven stories high, with two basements. It was situated at Genesee falls. The fire broke out at 7:35 o'clock. About forty persons were at work, mostly on the third floor.

The smoke was very dense and the men could not reach the fire escape and they were forced to jumped from the third story. Fourteen jumped on the west side of the building and were frightfully injured. Six of them dying within an hour, four others will die before morning. It is thought that five or more bodies are in the ruins, including one or more girls. The loss on the building is $65,000; insured for $40,000. The loss on Lantern plant is $175,000; insurance $179,000.

As the Democrat-Chronicle reporter was crossing Central avenue bridge, about five minutes after the first alarm, his attention was called to two men in a third story window on the river side just above the falls. They stood for a moment, apparently undecided what to do, when suddenly one leaped out and fell in the water about ten feet from the brink of a precipice. He was immediately followed by the other man. One of them apparently recovered himself and was unhurt, as he waded through the water until he was under the bridge, where he wes rescued by a party who lowered a ladder to him. As soon as he reached terra firma, he started on around toward State street, and disappeared. No trace of the other man was discovered and it is presumed he was so badly injured that he could not help himself, and remained there and was buried under the wall, which fell ten minutes later.

When Wm. Devlin, one of the injured men stated, while he was lying in the shoe factory waiting to be removed, that he was in the third story and heard the roar of the flames coming up the elevator wall he remembers being pulled to the window by his comrades in the room and was told to jump. He did so and struck the pavement with several others. From that time until his injuries were attended to he did not remember anything. Devlin has fractured his left leg and arm and received severe burns. He connot account for the burns unless, as he says, he received them after he fell. He is certain the flames did not reach him before he jumped.

Jacob Dietz, night watchman, said he was going his rounds and was on the third floor when he heard the roar of the flames. He started down stairs and fell headlong to the second floor. He was very much frightened but says he managed to get out and go to the cotton mill and send in an alarm; after that for a long time he lost consciousness. Dietz was apparently uninjured but was suffering from nerve shock.

Richard Jaset said that he was on the third floor and tried to get on the fire escape but it was rounded and he jumped to the ground.

### THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

**The Greatest Snowstorm Ever Experienced in Kansas.**

ATCHISON, Kas., November 9.—The most phenomenal snowstorm that ever occurred in northern Kansas began this morning and continued furiously all day. Trains are all delayed, and telegraph wires are prostrated in all directions with the exception of one line to Kansas City. In Atchison over two hundred telephone lines are broken and so tangled with the electric light wires that the electric light works have been suspended to prevent accidents. The snowstorm is the heaviest that has occurred here at any season of the year since 1857. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained, owing to the suspension of telegraphic communication.

THE STORM AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, November 9.—The rainstorm beginning Thursday morning, developed into a snow storm at 3 o'clock this morning, and snow has been falling ever since. The snow, however, has melted almost as fast as it has fallen. It has been accompanied by a brisk wind, and has done considerable damage. Nearly all railroads centering here are more or less delayed, the Santa Fe being the worst sufferer. The telegraph wires are also somewhat crippled.

**Railroad Accident in South Carolina.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 9.—A train was wrecked today by a broken rail on the Camden branch of the South Carolina railway twenty-five miles north of the junction. The engine passed safely, but two coaches with nine passengers were wrecked. No one was seriously hurt, but five of the passengers received painful bruises. The train was running slowly—twelve miles an hour.

**Two Men Killed.**

STAMFORD, Conn., November 9.—Four men were thrown to the ground today by the falling of a scaffold in the Weed building. Two were instantly killed and the other two were severely injured.